

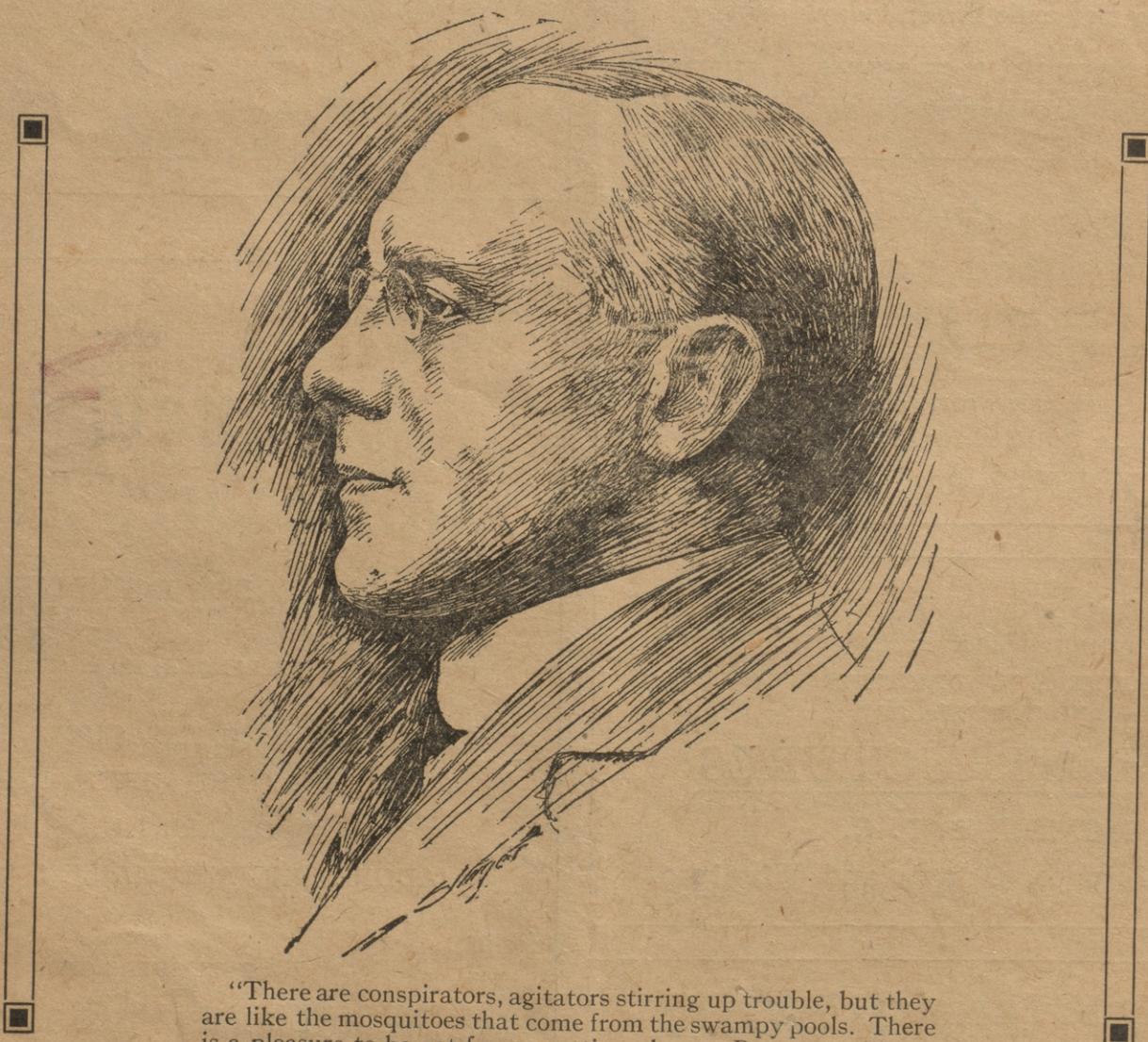
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WEEKLY



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MONTREAL

A Possible Future Labor Premier

J. H. Thomas, Railwaymen's Secretary, Seems Destined for High Office If Ever British Labor Forms a Government

IT is a singular fact that two of the men who have been most prominent in British political and industrial life during the past few years are Welshmen. David Lloyd George, Prime Minister of England, and J. H. Thomas, railwaymen's secretary and Labor leader, are in opposite political camps, but they have in common characteristics of their race which have raised them to pre-eminence. Mr. Thomas, like Mr. Lloyd George, has achieved fame and position—less exalted than the Prime Minister's, it is true, but carrying with them great influence and responsibility—not so much by administrative capacity or farseeing statesmanship, as the rare gift of carrying men to common action in a great crisis, the courage which goes out to meet opponents aggressively, and a certain subtle quality which determines attitude according to circumstances, and is not inaptly described as a refined and discreet opportunism. Thus a situation may be met by fervent emotional appeal, by argumentative persuasiveness, or by ruthless candor. All these methods Mr. Thomas can employ with astonishing effect.

Mr. Thomas, 15 years ago, was only just emerging into notice as a national figure. He began life at the age of nine as a chemist's errand boy. Successively he became engine cleaner, fireman, and driver on the Great Western Railway. Now he is a Privy Councillor, one of the foremost political Labor Party leaders, head of one of the most powerful and aggressive trade unions in the United Kingdom, and one of the three initiators and leaders of the great Industrial Triple Alliance.

Convinced Industrial Unionist.

While still a workman earning only 30s. a week he took a leading part in the municipal life of Swindon, and his restless energy and giant's capacity for work enabled him to devote himself to the advancement of his trade union. He rose to be member of the executive and thence to the presidency. Later he was successively organizer, assistant secretary, and finally chief secretary, with a salary almost equal to that of a junior member of the government. A convinced industrial unionist, he was a pioneer of the movement which led to the amalgamation of the railway unions to form the National Union of Railwaymen.

His rise in the political sphere has been rapid and notable. He did not enter Parliament until 1910, but the House of Commons quickly recognized that a new force was to be reckoned with. His refusal of office and Cabinet rank during the war was a notable act of self-abnegation, out of respect for the wishes of the Labor movement as a whole. In the wider trade union movement, and particularly in the Trade Union Congress, Mr. Thomas

has become one of the dominant and moving figures, and in a year full of the unprecedented anxieties in his own union he is called upon to carry out the onerous duties of chairman of the parliamentary committee of the congress.

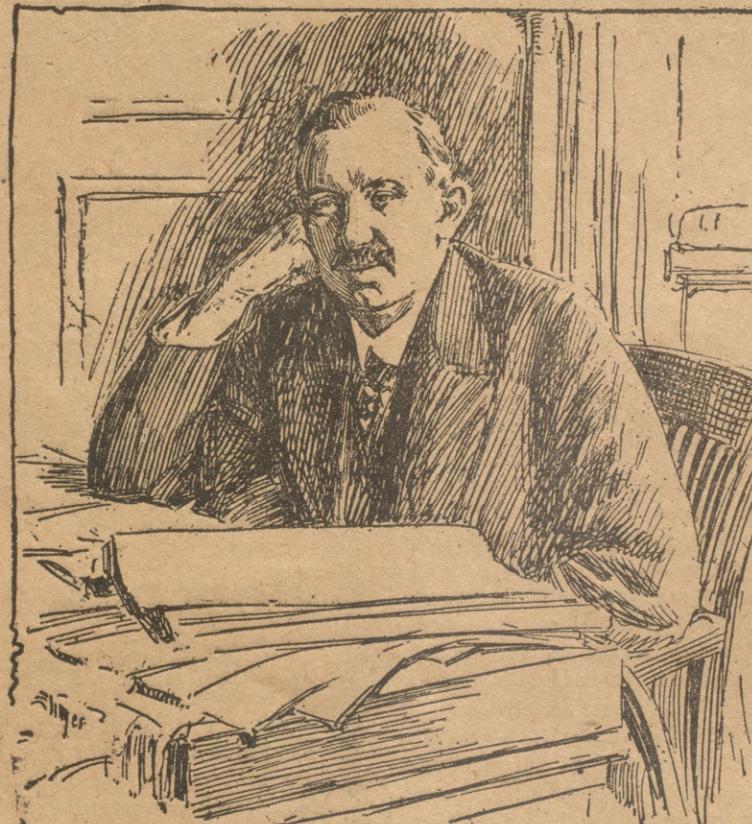
"Direct Action Denounced."

Mr. Thomas has himself ascribed his solicitude for the workers to his own personal knowledge and experience of "the misery and degradation and suffering of my own class." He avoids extremism and has consistently fought against the use of the strike weapon, except as a last resource. Yet he will on no account yield possession of the weapon, and will not agree that

when he flew from Paris in a storm with a message from the Prime Minister, which swayed the delegate meeting against an immediate strike in the spring of last year.

Mr. Thomas has had no time to devote to the cultivation of the graces. In personal appearance he is still the typical sturdy British artisan. On the platform he is an orator by nature. He rarely prepares a speech. When he is argumentative his reasoning is acute and forcible. When he is impassioned the sentences pour forth like a flood. They gain their effect not from ordered sequence, grace of style, or winning accents, but from their fervency and impetuosity.

So far, it is on the platform, in controversy, and in propaganda that Mr. Thomas has achieved his most enduring success. In the negotiating chamber it is doubtful if he is



J. H. THOMAS.

Labor should bind itself never in any circumstances to use industrial force in issues on the border line between industrial and political.

In practice his influence is always on the side of conciliation while there is the least chance of a peaceful settlement. He denounced vehemently the sectional railway strikes during the war. When the men of his native town of Newport struck against the wish of the union, he faced a crowded and hostile meeting, and, in a speech of scorching passion, held up the strikers to scorn and contempt as the betrayers of their class and of their fellow workers in the trenches. His passionate invective sent the men back to work, and the whole episode, including resignation of his office—which was not accepted—immensely strengthened his position, which had been somewhat undermined by the subtle propaganda of extremist enemies. This was a typical example of his moral stamina. His courage in time of crisis was shown

the equal of some of his fellow union leaders who are less known. As yet he has had little opportunity for the exercises of any gifts of constructive statesmanship he may possess, but he is freely spoken of as a possible future Labor Prime Minister, and in any event he seems destined for high office if Labor is ever called upon to form a government.

A deadlock has arisen between the Dominion Coal Company and the miners, the latter refusing to accept the recommendations of the Royal Commission. The miners are voting on the question of empowering their leaders to call a strike.

Foreign immigrants who have started to work in the mines in Glace Bay are reported to be wearing parts of German military uniforms. They explain that they are poles who were conscripted for service with the German forces.

British Minister on Proportional Representation.

Experience, where the system has been put into operation, has consistently and convincingly refuted the criticisms which have been directed against it, and I, for one, feel unshaken confidence that within no distant period its acceptance as a theory will be universal, and that it will be put into practical application wherever in the civilized world representative institutions prevail.—The Lord Chancellor (Lord Birkenhead).

Things That Matter.

Daily Herald (London).

I do wish I understood about court etiquette and all that sort of thing. There, for instance, is the official account of Tuesday's "investiture." First of all, a whole host of gentlemen were "severally introduced into the presence of the King," who knighted some of them and gave them all crosses and things. And then, when that was all over, three others "had the honor of being received by His Majesty, when the King conferred upon them the honor of knighthood." Which is the sweller thing—to be "received," or to be "severally introduced"? And why this discrimination?

And who settles all these matters of state? Is it the Master of Ceremonies or the Marshal of the Ceremonies, or merely the Deputy Marshal of the Ceremonies? Is it the Lord Great Chamberlain or the Lord Chamberlain (you must never, never, mix up those two great personages)? Or is it merely the Secretary of Green Cloth or the Coroner of the Verge? I do wish I knew.

Progress by Practice.

The only means of realizing what is good is to teach it by education and propagate it by example.—Francesco Ferrer.

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Labor's Strenuous Efforts to Win Scottish Municipal Elections

(From our own correspondent)

REAT interest has been aroused by the strenuous efforts being made by the Labor Party to capture Scotland for the Party at the forthcoming municipal elections. Every city, town, burgh, and village is watching the movement and it is generally admitted that the prospects are rather good. So alarmed are those opposed to the Labor movement that special efforts are now being made to counteract the growing popularity of Labor. What success will be obtained is rather obscure at the moment because of the apathy of the electorate outside Labor.

Glasgow may be taken as a typical example. In a few weeks' time nominations for the new Town Council must be lodged with the Town Clerk. Several of the wards have already more than sufficient, others have not yet the requisite number of aspirants, while confusion is worse confounded by four or five retiring members seeking re-election for one and the same division. The readjustment of the boundaries has quite upset the old arrangement, and, coming as it does on the top of a general election, candidates and voters alike are faced with a contretemps which may spell disaster unless wiser counsels prevail. The only section which seems to be going about the selection of nominees in a business-like fashion is that of the Socialists. Names are invited to be considered by Selection Committee, and, if approved, aspirants are allocated to districts which are considered most favorable for the particular attack. But in no instance are more than three nominees presented for any ward, for the simple reason that such a proceeding would be a wanton waste of time and money. Already the large majority of the wards has been mapped out by the Labor group, candidates adopted, and the plan of campaign opened. But, of course, that does not complete the list. It is quite an open secret that labor organization intends to contest each of the 37 divisions of the city, and that ere the polling booths close on 2nd November the city will get the opportunity at least of voting solid for Labor.

It is now, of course, being pointed out that few will grudge Labor, in its best sense, a due and proper representation in the new Town Council, but to expect a section to speak for the whole community is taking too much for granted. We shall see. One has heard that argument very often of late and votes, not words, is what will carry. Again it is said that hitherto the selection



JAMES GIBSON

of suitable nominees for the Corporation has been left very largely to the Ward Committees. These latter bodies, on the whole, have been fairly representative, including delegates from several of the more active organizations that go to the making of the corporate body. In recent years, however, there has been a tendency to capture the Committees for Labor. Thus again sectional interests are involved for the avowed intention of the extremists is first of all to capture the out-posts and latterly the citadel itself. Naturally, the fear is growing that too much reliance cannot be placed upon the selection of certain committees, and that if the electorate are to get the best possible class of recruits for civic service other methods will have to be tried. Recently a Good Government Committee was inaugurated, but like many others who have taken a hand in rousing the citizens from the apathy that has clogged the municipal machine in past years, they have not given a strong lead. Happily, there are signs of an awakening of real public concern, for the outlook is indeed serious; but much more must be done if the situation is to be made secure for the great mass of more moderate views—artisan and professional classes alike. Thus the time is opportune for sane statesmanship.

If the Good Government Committee mean business, they ought without delay to convene meetings in every ward, and where suitable nominees are not forward arrange for a selection at once. It is generally believed that quite a number of prominent citizens, with ripe experience and wise counsel, would be prepared to come forward provided they were assured of support from the moderate elector. Such could easily be guaranteed. But there is the further problem which cannot be ignored to-day. This involves those Councillors who, in a sense, have lost their claim upon the present electorate by reason of the re-division. A portion of the ward may be included in the new one, and, old ties being strongest, the representative is loth to part. Thus, it is found that several will simply court defeat unless a way out of the difficulty is found. A suggestion which finds favor in many quarters is the setting up of an impartial Court, say, of three well-known citizens—ex-Lord Provosts have been mentioned—who would adjudicate upon the claims of the candidates and avert a collision of interests. Of course, it is open to any body of electors to lodge a nomination paper, but such haphazard methods are seldom the road to success at the polls. Now that the extreme Red Flaggers have shown their hands, it is the duty of all who value true municipal government to take a stand. Indifference is deplorable at all times; in November

it will prove disastrous, for the new Town Council has heavy obligations to face. Who, then, shall lead?

Surely, notwithstanding these brilliant suggestions, Labor deserves to lead. The electors may give Labor its chance as a fitting reward for its energy, enthusiasm, and loyalty to the cause of the masses. After all it is only a step from leading municipalities to leading the country. Those who have labored for the Party in season and out of season are hopeful and the signs of the times are encouraging.

JAMES GIBSON.

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MOVIES FOR THE CHILDREN

(By ROY CARMICHAEL)

MOTHERS and fathers with the interests of their offspring at heart are often dismayed and puzzled by the hold which the moving picture show has attained over the minds of the youngsters. The innocent prattle which we are led to suppose characterized the supper table when the family gathered round in other generations has given place to excited discussion of the coming instalment of the movie serial, in which as often as not the way to crime is pointed out and the descent made easy for the imitative juvenile. To such an extent has the admiration of crime been spread by the movie that it was well within the observation of any person who made the streets a study on Hallowe'en night that the black mask, associated in criminology with the exploits of highwaymen, and of the executioner, forms a part of almost every up-to-date child's wardrobe, while gangs named after the most ferocious of the movie ruffians roam dark suburban streets at night, terrifying unsophisticated women.

It is, of course, out of the question to abolish the movie. It is equally out of the question to prohibit the youngsters from attending, as long as managers are willing to take a chance in breaking the law and admit them. The movie as an educative influence in childhood has come to stay; the only question to be solved is whether the education is to be for better or worse.

Parents who have denied to their children the right to attend the movie have found that the parental prohibition did not prohibit, but merely stimulated the resourcefulness of the child in inventing explanations of where he spent the time taken up by his attendance at the show. Increase in lying is, indeed, one of the gravest charges

laid by parents to the door of the movie, which they claim has had the effect of utterly robbing the children of any sense of moral responsibility, and has completely swamped the good influence of the Sunday School, whose precepts are as quickly forgotten by the youngsters as are the teachings of the church by the business man who lies and cheats on Monday to cover his Sunday's contribution.

Granted that the movie will continue. Conceded that the children will attend it. Is it not within the resourcefulness of civilized communities to devise and arrange that the movie be adapted to the child intellect, and that only to movies specially written and prepared for children shall children be admitted? The least thought devoted to the subject will show the immensity of the field this opens up, and the prospects of successful commercialization. If a children's movie, or several children's movies, were opened up in every city, there is not the slightest doubt that they would have the support of the generality of parents. Just as juvenile fiction is a field of its own, and the books written by authors catering specially to boys and girls have been successful in capturing the imagination of youth, to the exclusion of the more erotic literature prepared for adult consumption only, so should it be possible for the juvenile movie to be sufficiently exciting, an aid to ambition, but never an incentive to crime. Outside of fiction there is a tremendous range of interesting possibilities in the devising of healthy picture entertainment for children. Travel pictures, the "how to make" series, games, even the dissemination of tit-bits of useful information such as are contained in children's encyclopaedias, and the answering of such questions as they

Proportional Representation.

I cannot conceive any greater work for men or women who love their country and who desire to have it governed by a representative assembly than to take their part in so altering our method of election that the House of Commons is a true reflection of the people of all parts of the country.---G. R. Thorne, M.P.

worry their parents about, are all within the field of the childrens' movie.

To a limited extent this form of entertainment has been tried, on Saturday mornings, and with decided success, by one of our local theatres, the Imperial. But the Saturday morning performance does not fill the whole bill. Too many children are employed on errands for their parents on Saturday forenoons. They wish to go to a show on Saturday afternoons, or on other afternoons between school and supper. The latter is, indeed, the ideal time, because the performance can be shortened to accommodate itself to these hours, one of the lesser complaints of parents being against the time taken by those movies which run a four-hour performance.

In order successfully to conduct a children's movie the co-operation of the great film companies, or the creation of special film companies to produce children's plays, would be necessary. The work of influencing the movie directors and convincing them of the commercial possibilities of the children's pictures would devolve upon such organizations as Child's Welfare societies, and other institutions for the young; we could easily secure the support of the schools, and even some practical help in the way of suggestions from observant teachers. Parents and the community generally would be glad to aid, and the co-operation of institutions in New York and throughout the continent, as well as all over Canada, should be sought. The movement can be started in Montreal just as well as anywhere else. It is as badly needed here as in any American city. Why should not Canadians have the credit of launching another beneficial world movement?

Mr. Howard Ross, K.C. as Impartial Chairman

Since the resignation some months ago of Mr. Charles B. Barnes as Impartial Chairman of the Montreal Clothing Industry, employers and employees alike have felt that the problem of selecting a successor would be a difficult one. For that reason Mr. Barnes, who is now Impartial Chairman of the Textile Industry in New York, was persuaded to make periodic trips to Montreal and continue to act as adjuster of trade difficulties until a chairman agreeable to both sides could be obtained. The Railroader



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Dr. Chase's Ointment

learns that Mr. Howard Ross, K.C., who is a member of the Montreal Charter Commission, and widely known for his interest in social and industrial questions, has been induced to accept the position, both the manufacturers and the workers feeling that his judgment and experience will be of great value to the industry, which at the present time is in rather a critical state. Owing to lack of orders several clothing factories in Montreal are closed, and there is a probability that more will follow. As the agreement between the manufacturers and the union will terminate in December one of Mr. Ross's first duties will be to study the question of wage adjustment.

Asbestos workers of Toronto have accepted a 20 per cent. increase, making their minimum 85c for journeymen and 45c. and 55c. for apprentices. The employers have conceded a closed shop.

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SIDE-LINES

By KENNEDY CRONE

SCHOOL teachers have troubles enough, and at first glance it may seem ungracious to attempt to rob them of one of the pleasures that come their way. Still, it is tolerably certain that many parents feel, and many children feel, that the practice of pupils giving presents to teachers should be greatly curtailed, if not abolished altogether. There is a school board rule against the receipt of presents by teachers, and some teachers ask the pupils to refrain from bringing gifts, but the order of the board is far from being observed. The rule is as follows: "No contributions from either teachers or pupils shall be sought in the schools on any pretext, nor can presentations be allowed." Presents for Christmas, for Easter, for end of session, for birthdays, for special functions, individual presents, collective presents—it is too much and means too little!

It is nice, of course, to have tangible signs of personal affection, but the truth is that the giving of gifts by children in the schools is not as voluntary and sincere as it is supposed to appear.

Some child with lots of pocket money, or some child backed by parents who have a notion that playing up to the teacher will help towards favoring of the child, tells the other children that he or she is going to make a present to the teacher. The other children, who may be just as appreciative of the teacher, feel that they will "look cheap" if they do not give presents, too. Often they cannot afford it out of their pocket money, and the parents become the actual givers. The parents give to "save the face" of the child amongst his playmates. In some cases twenty and more presents have thus been given to a teacher at Christmas or other times, and as some teachers, unfortunately, brag about the number of presents they receive, the pupils feel more than ever the necessity of giving on future occasions. Often these presents are paltry, useless things, anyway, yet they represent time and money, and a certain amount of jealousy and heart-burning amongst the pupils. Sometimes, when most of the pupils are giving presents, and some little girl cannot give one, though she would like to, the situation is pathetic. In some of the working class districts little children have struggled to give presents to the teacher when they themselves had no hope that Santa Claus was interested in their poor little selves. That is tragic.

Suppose that there are four children of one family at school, a fairly common circumstance in the less-prosperous districts. That means four Christmas presents to teachers. It is liable to mean four more at

Easter, and four more on one or two other occasions during the year. It cannot be said, in most cases like these, that the presents are provided willingly; they are provided unwillingly, for the sake of preventing a real or fancied humiliation of the children.

Then there is a system of present-giving which is even worse than the individual plan; it is more prevalent amongst the older boys and girls and can be found in the high schools as well as in the elementary schools. Some pupils with money to burn get together and lead the class in a subscription list to buy something substantial for the teacher, as a gift from the class as a whole. If the actual amount of the subscription is not arbitrarily fixed in advance, as it sometimes is, at least every pupil is made to feel that there is an obligation to give co-equally as a matter of personal or class-room pride. This system is a real worry to a number of children with little pocket-money, or to parents who have to pay the share, to stop the tears of the children.

The worst case of all, and happily rare, is where a teacher enlists the aid of pupils to give a present to another teacher, perhaps a wedding present. To children this is practically taken as a command, however nicely it may be worded. In one instance a teacher fixed the amount, bought the present without

Municipal Taxation.

Square Deal (Toronto)
Tax vacant land and it will be put to use. Tax houses and fewer will be built. Is that why small houses are taxed in Toronto at nearly their full value and vacant land at less than half?

even a word of consultation, and then put it up to the children to foot the bulk of the bill.

Some years ago a teacher was given a bouquet, costing about \$8, by a group of children, most of whom had never seen such a wonderful collection of flowers before. So far from the recipient being a popular teacher, most of the children had precious little use for her. The flowers meant less than nothing as a freewill offering, and the money of the youngsters might well have been better spent on simple flowers for the children themselves, if spent at all. That is, of course, an extreme case.

On the other hand, there are cases where the giving of a present to a teacher is something straight up from the well-springs of love and of wish to do honor. Taking the whole subject together, however, it is clear that present-giving is not necessarily a voluntary mark of esteem and may be something which

THEY'D "FIGHT WITH US FOR HIGHER PAY".

There's criticism every day
'Cause railroad men demand more pay;
The men who operate the trains
Are strong, they say, but lack in brains.
Their wages now are high, they claim;
To ask for more is just a shame.
For three long years I've had my bumps,
Firing scraps and breaking lumps
So hard that they resemble rocks,
Too massive for the firebox,
Or slack so fine it looks like sand
And burns like it—oh, boys, it's grand!
These critics say our jobs are fine,
That it's real sport out on the line.
But if they, on some stormy night,
Could see us shovel, rake and fight
To coax the pointer on the gauge
To show results for our big (?) wage.
We think they would—in fact we know—
Admit our wages are 'way low.
They'd see that brains are needed, too,
As well as strength, for work we do.
There's danger, too, that we must face
As trains rush on at topmost pace.
But still the "brainy" critics say
That trainmen's work is nought but play.
They sit at desks and puff cigars
While we drag on a hundred cars,
And they believe the work they do
Is worth more coin; but it is true
That when their "business" day is through
They haven't got a thing to do
Until next day. They stamp and swear
And say the system's most unfair.
To disillusion such as they,
Who think we shouldn't seek more pay
Than we get now, I'd recommend
They try our job—then they would send
Their resignations in next day
Or fight with us for higher pay.

—V. J., in Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers' Magazine.

is a mockery of fine feelings. If a secret vote could be taken from the children and their parents, it would probably result in a substantial majority for the total abolition of present-giving in the schools.

Able, popular teachers need no presents from their pupils to stamp their ability and their popularity. Some of the finest and best-loved teachers in the city warn their pupils not to bring presents, and by so doing stamp themselves as finer still.

The Printers' Devil

HAVING just come from witnessing a Printers' Devil with his inky fingers drawing Greek temples or something on the nice, fresh paint on the Railroader staircase, I am moved to reminiscence.

Twenty-two years ago I was a Printers' Devil. What a speeder time is! A Printer's Devil is usually the worry of an entire printing establishment, and I fear that I was such a worry. One of my failings was to set up in type all the names of the girls I was sweet on, and these lines of type turned up everywhere and disgusted everybody, especially the printers, whose nice jobs I had "picked" to pieces or "pied" accidentally, in my quest for typography suitable to interpretation of poetic bliss.

Editors would generally content themselves with swearing at the P.D. if he ruffled them, and some had extraordinary ranges of vocabulary. One editor had the freak reputation of being a total abstainer from vivid language, no matter what the circumstances might be. It was an office joke that he wasn't vicious enough to say "Dear me!" I was never able to annoy him, and occasionally had the feeling that he was not quite human and had tumbled into the wrong business, anyway. However, he proved in later years to be my best friend and teacher, apart from home itself, and this same calm, inoffensive person is to-day a great editor at the heart of Empire. So much for a boy's ideas!

Printers had a good line of expletive, too, but in addition they took things out on your hide. I had it taken out on my hide often. One special form of punishment was to be held down in a corner and painted in three bright colors of printers' ink. Possibly fine futuristic effects were obtained, but I did not admire them. Another pastime of the printers was to heave patent medicine advertising cuts at me, and I have never since felt like writing a testimonial for a patent medicine.

Onslaughts were followed by revenges and there was for a time a constant state of feud. As one of my duties was to make the lunch-hour tea in the little tin billies the printers carried to work in those days, it offered wonderful opportunities for retaliation right in the pit of a man's stomach. At different times I made use of soap, ink, benzine and printers' lye as ingredients for the tea. The thing which finally stopped the feud was the mysterious "dumping" of work, paid for at piece-rates. No man

liked to lose half a day's pay through work damaged or destroyed. It was noted that attacks on the P.D. were usually followed by "dumping", but no one could say that this was more than an amazing coincidence. At any rate, the coincidences restored a fair measure of peace and harmony.

I do not remember drawing Greek temples on fresh paint. I must have overlooked the possibilities in that direction when I was a P.D.

Employment Offices

MR. BRYCE M. STEWART, Director of the Employment Service of Canada, Department of Labor, writes:—

"The October 23rd number of the Canadian Railroader has just come to the Library of this Department and I have noted the brief statement on page 14, under the heading 'Disappointed Adventurers.' I am sure you refer in this to employment agencies operated by private persons. I believe this is obvious from the statement that a commission was charged. In other words, the employment office referred to was a commercial employment agency, and I think it is unfortunate that you speak of it in the first line of the second paragraph as one of the public employment offices.

"As you no doubt are aware, a system of seventy-five public employment offices under the name 'Employment Service of Canada' has been organized by the Dominion and Provincial Governments in co-operation. These offices charge no fees to employers or employees, and a special arrangement has been made with the railroads whereby reduced rates are granted to persons being sent to employment at a distance. In the year ended March 31st, 1920, 380,600 placements were made and approximately 40,000 persons were dispatched to employment in other localities on the special transportation rate.

"We would consider it a favor if in future you would reserve the name 'Public Employment Office' for the Government employment bureaus and would refer to the employment agencies operating for profit as private employment agencies or commercial employment agencies.

"Yours truly,

"BRYCE M. STEWART."

The employment agency referred to was not a Government agency, and that was obvious in the story. Still, Mr. Bryce's point is well taken, and will be observed in the Railroader.

Is Hearst Coming

IF only half the rumors had been true, this city would have had a new daily newspaper about once a month in the last ten years. But what seems to be the healthiest rumor for a long time is floating around at present. It is that William Randolph Hearst will start a daily paper here within a year. There is a circumstantial tale that he has bought through agents a site for an office building on the property of the Jesuit Church, at the corner of Bleury and Dorchester streets.

That, if it is correct, is not of itself any proof that Hearst proposes to start a paper; a safer presumption would be that he intended to use the property as a branch of a Canadian company to deal with the extensive interests he already has in the Dominion in connection with his numerous American publications and his news and feature services. A paper might come later. If it did come, it is unlikely that it would be paraded as a Hearst sheet, whatever Hearst capital and direction there might be behind it.

Still, one never knows. Hearst and his lieutenants are geniuses at newspaper flotation and making, and may see opportunities in local conditions that the anti-Hearstite

does not see or does not want to see.

The Northcliffe interests have had a more or less direct hold on a site in the busiest part of St. James street for about eight years, and are believed to have holds on prominent sites in Ottawa, Toronto and Winnipeg. It was rumored at the time of the purchase of the property on St. James street that a chain system of papers was about to be started by Lord Northcliffe, on the lines of the London Daily Mail, and its chain links throughout Great Britain. Perhaps, if there were a plan, it was knocked on the head by the war. Perhaps there is at the moment a silent tussle between Northcliffe and Hearst, the Napoleons of the newspaper world, for the Canadian field. There is still a pretty opening for the chain-system production of newspapers. Only Napoleons could establish it.

New newspapers in this city would buck up the old ones considerably, and we would get a real newspaper city with enough genuine rivalry to blow the lid off a few things.

Highbrow Talk

FIRST LADY, stepping towards expensive car standing at curb opposite theatre at two in the afternoon, and shaking playful finger at Second Lady, chewing chocolates inside car: "Some people I know have a swell time!"

Second Lady: "Go on! You don't say so!"

"I'll say so."

"Goodness me! Well, I guess I must sit down sometimes! Have a chocolate? Not up to much, but they'll pass."

"Thanks. It's a peach of a day, isn't it?"

"Swell."

"Just like summer."

"Like July. But I guess winter is coming, all right, all right."

"I guess so. Where's the husband?"

"He's booking seats for to-night. A punk show, but there's nothing else doing. We must go somewhere, mustn't we?"

"Sure thing. I guess I'll be moving. I'm looking for a winter hat, but you can't get anything. The prices!"

"It's a fright, isn't it? I had to pay \$65 for a mere nothing the other day. It's in the cupboard and going to stay there most of the time. I look like a savage in it."

"Well, ta-ta."

"Ta-ta."

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Tom Moore Deals With Moscow International Attack on Trade Unions

(By TOM MOORE, President, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada).

THE trade unions continue to be the centre of attack by those in all countries who would substitute, "Direct Action" and revolutionary methods for orderly progress through constitutional channels.

Not only are the trade unions being attacked by these groups locally and nationally, but attempts are now being made to destroy the "International Federation of Trades Unions" itself, in which the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada holds membership, by substituting another Federation with headquarters at Moscow and then through that body destroying the effectiveness of the International Labor Office, a connection of the League of Nations.

The following extracts issued by this new Federation, from its meeting in Moscow, August 1st, 1920, state in unmistakable language the objects they have in view:

"To the Trades Unions of all countries!

"The growth of the Trade Union Movement in all countries, caused by the widespread misery which the war has brought on the working classes, has imposed upon the workers a task of forming an International Staff of Labor Organizations. Every day incidents of the class war indicated no other alternative than an International struggle.

"What have the Trades Unions of both great and small nations done during the course of the war? How have they carried out the solemn pledges of international solidarity and working class fraternity?

"The Trades Unions mostly became the pillars of jingo policy on the part of their respective governments; they worked hand in hand with bourgeoisie nationalist rogues, and aroused in the minds of the workers the basest of chauvinist instincts.

"The fact that the war lasted so long; that we have lost millions of comrades from our ranks; that Europe has been turned into a colossal cemetery; that the masses of the people have been driven to dire despair; IS DUE FOR THE GREATER PART TO THOSE LABOR LEADERS WHO HAVE BETRAYED THE MASSES.

"These persons for a period of many years have been the henchmen of their respective governments. The latter have directed all their energy to mutual extermination of the people, whilst the former have now commenced to re-constitute the International Federation of Trades Unions, which had collapsed through their treachery. At Berne and Amsterdam those trusted protagonists of the bourgeoisie, namely, Messrs. Legien, Oudegeest, Jouhaux, Appleton, Gompers, etc., became reconciled; they re-established the International Federation of

Trades Unions after long nationalist discussions and mutual recriminations of a chauvinist character.

"The dictators and leaders of the International Federation of Trades Unions are at the same time the principals of the infamous International Labor Office of the rapacious League of Nations. This Labor Office, as is known, is to continue and strengthen the collaboration of the classes for the further exploitation of the workers by international capital, upon which basis has depended the entire war policy of the Imperialist countries.

"It is quite clear that the International Federation of Amsterdam is a cloak for yellow trades union leaders; for leaders siding with imperialism, who have pursued their war-time policy of placing the organized power of the Trades Unions at the disposal of the Capitalist society.

"The natural result of this unnatural combination of two diametrically opposed interests is the total barrenness and absolute incapacity of the two organizations in question to safeguard in any way the interests of the working class, namely, the Amsterdam International Federation of trades unions and International Labor Office of the League of Nations.

"Both organizations serve the interests of the capitalist class.

"The attitude of the Amsterdam International is a logical consequence of constituting the Federation by component factions. It is an organization of Social Patriots, of traitors to the interests of the workers of all countries. It is an International Federation of Betrayal.

"The Trade Union Movement of the world cannot be satisfied by a mere statement of fact. The war within society has entered upon a more acute stage. Civil war is not confined to national frontiers any longer.

"Revolutionary Class Organizations are taking part in a struggle between two bitterly opposed factions. They cannot do otherwise; they must march shoulder to shoulder with the communist parties of all countries.

"It will be seen at once that the International Federation of Trades Unions, which after all is an appendage of the League of Nations, cannot be the centre of revolutionary trade unionism.

"Such a centre with its general staff had to be brought into existence as a counter influence to the International Federation of Trades Unions. It was founded on July 15th in Moscow by the Trades Unions of Russia and England, under the name of 'The International Council of Trades Unions.'

"The newly formed General Staff of revolutionary trade unionism representing 8 million members calls

upon the trade unions throughout the world to repudiate those leaders who voice the criminal policy of collaboration with the bourgeoisie, moreover, to enlist themselves under the banner of class war to the bitter end for the emancipation of mankind.

"The International Council of Trades Unions proclaims war, not peace, on the bourgeoisie of all countries; that is the substance of our agitation. OUR PROGRAMME IS THE OVERTHROW OF THE BOURGEOISIE BY FORCE; THE BRINGING INTO EFFECT OF THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT, OF IRREPRESSIBLE CLASS STRUGGLE BOTH NATIONALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY, AND TO FORM AN IMMOVEABLE ALLIANCE WITH THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.

"Be it known that we regard those leaders of trade unionism as our class enemies who are of opinion that negotiations and compromise will solve the social problem; who seriously think that capitalists will hand over the means of production on the achievement of working class majority in Parliament; who think that trade unions can remain 'neutral' at a time of collapse of the old social order and at a time when the destiny of the world is being determined; and who preach social reconciliation at a time of rabid class warfare.

"We shall employ the most stubborn resistance in order to defeat them and their manoeuvres.

"The International Council of trades unions and the International Federation of Trades Unions at Amsterdam stand on different sides of a barricade; on one, the side of social revolution; and on the other, of reaction.

"Long live the proletarian world revolution!

"Long live the dictatorship of the proletariat!

"Long live the International Council of Trades Unions!

"Long live the Third International!

THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF TRADES UNIONS.

Moscow, 1st August, 1920."

The reply of the International Federation of Trades Unions to this manifesto states clearly its position in the following paragraphs:

"This so-called International Council of Trades Unions has no real existence. It represents nothing more than bluff and humbug. This is proved by its claim to speak on behalf of the Trades Unions of Great Britain, France, Italy and Spain. The truth is that the Trades Union Movement of these countries, together with the Trades Union Movement of eighteen other countries, are affiliated to the International Federation of Trades Unions.

"The charge of subservience to the League of Nations and the International Labor Office is a case in point. The International Federation of Trades Unions is zealous-

ly independent of these institutions. It has opposed and will continue to oppose the policies of both of them whenever opposition is in the interests of the workers.

"The charge of barrenness, of incapacity, of treachery, and of yellowness are met by the record of accomplishment during the few months the Federation has been in existence. At Washington the International Federation of Trades Unions compelled the League of Nations to concede the same rights of representation to the Germans; and to the Austrian people the same rights which workers of other countries, their organizations and their industrial power.

"When the White Terror overran Hungary it was the International Federation of Trades Unions which interfered and when the situation between Poland and Russia threatened once more to plunge the world into war it was the International Federation of Trades Unions and its affiliated organizations which stood in the way.

"Always it is the International Federation of Trades Unions which takes action while its critics amuse themselves with manifestoes and revolutionary speeches.

"The International Federation of Trades Unions will continue in the future as in the past. It will look neither to the right nor to the left for instruction or for guidance. IT WILL OPPOSE ALL DICTATORSHIPS WHETHER THESE COME FROM MOSCOW, GENEVA, OR ANY OTHER PLACE. It has only one objective and that is the liberation of the people of all countries from tyrannies, no matter whether these be political or economic. The International Federation of Trades Unions will oppose the tendency to divide the workers on political issues or the old cry of "Workers of the World Unite."

"The Bureau of the International Federation of Trades Unions:

W. A. APPLETON,
(England), Pres.

L. JOUHAUX,
(France), 1st V.-Pres.

C. MERTENS,
(Belgium), 2nd V.-Pres.

ED. FIMMAN,
(Holland), Secretary.

J. OUDEGEEST,
(Holland), Secy."

Similar propaganda to the manifesto of the new "International Council" is being circulated continuously throughout Canada. It is well that the source from which it springs should be made public. The stabilizing influence of bona fide trade unions is fully realized by these would-be wreckers of society, and it is necessary not only for the trade unionists, but all other classes to realize the dangers that still lie ahead. The propaganda directed from Moscow cannot be killed by ignoring it. The best method is the fullest publicity and trust in the sound common sense of Canadian citizens to do the rest when they once fully understand the final objective.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Great Amalgamation of Transport Workers Taking Shape

London, October 15th.

THE miners have re-affirmed their decision to strike. The proposal of the Prime Minister that wage increases should be governed by output and that they should begin to reap advantage when they had reached a 240,000,000 tons standard has been overwhelmingly beaten by a coalfield ballot. Figures were: For, 181,428; against, 635,098; majority against, 453,670.

A delegate conference in London yesterday refused to consider the suggestion of referring the matter to a tribunal on which should sit representatives of both sides in the dispute, and strike telegrams went out. Unless some compromise can be effected, the coal strike will begin on Monday.

An amalgamation of transport unions which should have far-reaching effects is now taking shape.

Its object is the co-ordination of all workers engaged in the distributive and road passenger, coastal and inland water-carrying industries in one united body, governed by what, in effect, will be a General Staff, and administered according to trade technique by various areas. The scheme provides for five national industrial groups governed by a National Administrative Council of 16 members.

The country will be divided into 11 areas, each group being represented in the area, and each area having its own Area Council. Also, different sections of labor will have their own National Administrative Committee, but the power to decide strike action will be dealt with by the National Executive of 16 members, which will also control finance, policy and development questions.

The Executive will be elected on the basis of area representation and elected by a ballot vote of the whole area, and representatives from the national groups, so that it will be composed of men with technical experience from each group and one from each area.

The scheme applies to all unions engaged in the transport industry outside railways and the seafaring trades. The former is, of course, not affected, and as regards the latter, it is obviously a distinctive industry, for which internal steps are now being taken by the different seamen's unions to bring about separate amalgamation. The transport scheme requires further action, and arrangements for a ballot of members and unions concerned are being speeded up.



The National Federation of General Workers has forwarded to the engineering and shipbuilding employers and the controlled railways a claim for an advance of 12c. an hour for all time workers (men and women) with an equivalent percentage advance in piecework prices, and 6c. an hour advance for boys and girls, and also a claim for the consolidation of all war advances and bonuses. The demand applies to all members of unions affiliated to the Federation employed in engineering and shipbuilding and railway shops.

The Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades and the Amalgamated Engineering Unions have made similar claims. A million and a half workers are involved.

It has been decided by the National Platelayers Council to ballot the members on the question of at once considering means of obtaining equal representation of the permanent way department upon the Executive Committee of the National Union of Railwaymen.

The meeting decided to fix a date when all permanent way men throughout Great Britain and Ireland shall refuse all Sunday duty except at the rate of double time. The meeting also opposed resolutely any alteration which would lengthen the number of hours on Saturday.

The abolition of the category of rural areas was also decided upon. It was pointed out that while men were often drawn in emergency from rural to industrial areas, they were refused the industrial rate.

The Parliamentary Labor Party and the National Executive of the Labor Party are to receive representations of the Irish Labor Movement this week to discuss the more recent developments in Ireland, and as soon as the House re-assembles, the Chairman of the Parliamentary Party proposes to make an effort to secure an immediate debate either by moving the adjournment of the House or by tabling a motion of censure against the Government. It is probable that a good deal of Parliamentary time will have to be devoted to the Irish question during the coming session, since, in the absence of any disposition by the Government to face the realities of the situation, there is always the possibility of new developments even more serious than the humiliating occurrences of the past nine months.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, secretary of the National Labor Party, has given a timely re-statement of Labor's position on the Irish question. Mr. Henderson declares the only step that can be taken with any hope of success is to leave the responsibility of determining the form of Government in Ireland to the Irish people themselves. This

obviously involves the summoning of a Constituent Assembly on the basis of proportional representation to draft a constitution for the country which must provide adequate protection for minorities, but which in all other respects must express the general will of the Irish people in regard to the form of Government they desire to have established. It would, of course, be an essential condition of this attempt at a settlement that the whole of the British forces at present in occupation should be withdrawn from Ireland. Mr. Henderson says: "I think that the legitimate claim of the British people that Ireland should not fall under the influence of a possibly hostile foreign power and thus become a menace to the safety of this island, can be met without requiring Ireland to become subservient to the British Government in matters of foreign policy. Ireland would, no doubt, willingly enter into an undertaking not to be a party to any allegiance or understanding injurious to the fundamental interests of Great Britain. Moreover, Articles 18 and 20 of the Covenant of the League of Nations offer a further safeguard to Britain if, as we may expect, Ireland enters the League of Nations."

them adequate compensation. But there is no similar protection afforded for the agricultural laborer. Under the present system, roughly two-thirds of the farm workers live in "tied" cottages, and if they leave their job they have nowhere to live. Workers in other industries who are not in the employment of their landlord can claim the provision of alternative accommodation under the Rent Act, but landworkers have no security whatever. Naturally enough, many farmers make the most of their power to compel laborers to work for them under conditions which would not be tolerated by town workers, knowing that the fear of being turned out of doors will ultimately carry more weight than any other consideration; and where this is the case, the farm worker is no better than a slave. Legislation is necessary to abolish this evil; the powers to be given to local authorities to take over empty houses, may serve as a palliative, but what is really needed is an amendment of the Rent Act giving the same protection to land workers as is already given in other industries.

ETHELBERT POGSON.

Man is my brother.
Woman is my sister.
The World is my country.
To do Good is my religion.

—Thomas Paine.

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Five Years in Siberia — A War Prisoner's Story

The writer of this story, Max May, a Berlin attorney, escaped from Siberia after five years as a prisoner of war. His experiences in dealing with the Communists are most interesting as is his first-hand account of the speculation and graft that permeate official Russia. The story has been translated from the *Vossische Zeitung*, of Berlin, Germany.

FOR the fifth time we had undergone the Siberian winter. We had, besides the fearful snowstorms of this year, that terrible epidemic of spotted typhus of which history knows so well. We had also seen the retreat of the demoralized army of Admiral Kolchak, a retreat that only can be compared to the disintegration of the Napoleonic Army of 1812.

Now, after the passage of two years, the Bolshevik had come again to Siberia. With this, a new hope of the journey home shone for us, for we believed that the way to the west would be opened to us as, after the peace of Brest-Litovsk, the prisoners in European Russia were sent home.

At first, the Bolsheviks were hailed as the liberators of Siberia. In many districts, work was again undertaken under the slogan of "Everything for the Army," commissaries controlled everywhere, all trade was prohibited, and the Kolchak money, which for two years was current in Siberia, at one blow was made worthless. Even we prisoners of war lost through this the meagre rubles that we had toilsomely saved.

Still we did not complain, for we believed that we stood on the threshold of our return home. Weeks and weeks passed, and our constant questions as to the day of departure received only one answer, there had been no orders from Moscow.

In the meantime, the German, and foremost, the Hungarian Communists organized and, strongly supported by the Soviet, began a giant propaganda. Red Cross organizations were broken up. The communistic organizations of prisoners of war took over the effects of dead prisoners, regardless of whether these were willed to wife and child at home. News was distributed by these organizations that we were not wanted at home because the infection of Bolshevism was feared and that in Germany times were so terrible that they could hardly be endured. A hundred and fifty thousand workmen had already been sent from Germany to Russia, because it was impossible to support them at home.

Propaganda to enlist in the Red Army was strongly pushed. Though the Germans almost to a man held back, the Hungarians enlisted in considerable numbers. International battalions, chiefly made up of Hungarians, undertook the work of watching all roads and recapturing all escaped prisoners of war, and bringing them back for forced labor.

The Trials of Travel.

In spite of everything, the urge for freedom and the fear of another winter in Siberia was so great that

many prisoners tried their luck. I, because of a severe injury in the previous year, was accounted an invalid. In spite of my efforts, I could obtain no permission to travel from the control office for prisoners of war so that flight was impossible.

At that time I was working in a large factory. To travel, it was necessary to obtain the permission of the labor office, which never was given unless one could place a substitute at one's work. Many prisoners of war were refused passes on this ground so that they are still held in Siberia.

Finally I got my travel pass, but still could not use the railway trains which, in Russia today, are no longer for private use. Only the military and persons under "command" of the state may ride on railway trains. I obtained a "command" to go to Omsk. This, however, would not obtain me a railway ticket. A whole row of officials had first to inspect the "command," finally the notorious Tschreswitschaika, or, as it is abbreviated, the Tscheka, the extraordinary commission for fighting the counter-revolution, that often makes all one's labors useless.

A train left the station from which I intended to depart at 9 o'clock in the morning. At 7 o'clock I was already at the gates, since, in spite of all travel restrictions, there is fearful crush on all trains. At half past ten I got to the ticket window and paid 320 rubles for a ticket for 600 versts. The ticket was one of the old sort, and still was marked with the old fare, four rubles, 65 kopecks.

The train was made up of freight cars and one sleeping car in which only commissaries and other Soviet officials could travel. The service on the Siberian part of the trip was not bad. One could buy food, though at high prices, which rose as one approached the larger cities. It is forbidden to sell butter in Siberia, as this must be sent to European Russia and to the army. In spite of this, at every railway station there was a lively trade in tiny pats of butter.

After 22 hours of riding through a hot summer day we came to Omsk. I was brought before the officials to which my "command" directed me and lived overnight on the provisions I had brought with me. In my hope of a further "command" to go on from Omsk I was disappointed.

The number of prisoners of war in Omsk is still remarkably large, since the place is the central station of the communistic prisoners of war agitation. It is, therefore, especially difficult to get away from Omsk in any regular way, and I decided to

resume my journey as a "Black Rider," without documents and without ticket.

To be as little weighted down as possible, I sold all my belongings to a Russian who did a secret, speculative trade—since all trade is forbidden. Since departure from the large station at Omsk appeared to me to be dangerous, I decided to leave from a smaller station. A Russian fisherman carried me and a comrade, who accompanied me, across the Irtisch.

The man was a former railway man and a member of the Communist party. He recognized us as prisoners of war and told us that he had ferried many of our comrades in fate. He said that he had much for which to thank the Communists, as they had taught him to read and write. As an experienced railwayman he was able to give us much good advice as to our further travels, and besought us in the end not to say anything evil of Russian communism, despite our experiences.

On our arrival at the station, we decided to board a trainload of artillery bound for the Polish front. The "comrade commander," a boyish officer, understood our position and permitted us to travel with the train. I was sent into a car with eight horses and two Russian soldiers.

Full of Deserters.

Our trip did not last long, for at the next station Hungarian Communists inspected the train. The commander, who now feared unpleasantness, gave orders that the prisoners of war be put off the train. A Russian soldier, however, took me with him, for which he asked that I should write him a furlough certificate. He said he would easily get the stamp and the signature, but that I should write the pass, so that he could desert to his home near the Volga. I wrote the certificate gladly. Desertion from the Red Army is fearfully great, in spite of all instructions and propaganda of the government. I have been told that the forests of central Russia house many thousands of deserters. I have myself seen at railway stations large troops of captured deserters.

Travel on the military train lasted for eight days, when we found ourselves in the neighborhood of Moscow, where I had to leave it to avoid the station at Moscow. In the eight days I had the opportunity to get many interesting glimpses of the Russian situation.

All persons who leave Siberia for European Russia take salt with them as an article of trade, since there is a fearful shortage in western Russia. Naturally, trade in this is especially forbidden. The further west one goes, the higher is the price of salt. While a pound costs only 15 rubles in the Urals, in Central Russia it rises to from 800 to 1,000 rubles. In the night, dark figures came to our cars and dealt with the soldiers. The men on our train earned on the trip 300,000 rubles.

Even officials of the Soviet Government, whose pay is only between 750 and 2,800 rubles, cannot live on this and naturally speculate in all sorts of articles. Because of this, on every train there are persons of all classes of society who, in spite of all dangers, take business trips.

Railway officials profit the most, who, for example, buy a pound of tea in Siberia for 2,000 rubles and sell it in the west for 12,000 rubles. These people risk cheerfully arrest at the next control station, with forced labor to follow.

At every station in western Russia one found women and children coming to the cars to beg bread. The quality of bread in the cities is so bad that dysentery is widespread, while there are few drugs and the cost of dietary treatment is prohibitive.

If one has the opportunity to go to the home of a Soviet commissary, one finds that the finest white bread, butter and sugar deck the table. Enormous quantities of provisions leave Siberia for the west. Where these disappear, no one knows. In Petrograd, the inhabitants believe that the great mass of grain and butter is smuggled over the border to Finland.

Pass Prisoners Along.

Having left the military train at a small station near Moscow, I intended to make a detour to the west and strike the main line of the railroad between Moscow and Petrograd. Unhappily, it did not occur to me that this stretch came within the compass of the Polish front, and therefore would be especially well patrolled. The start of my journey on, after I and other prisoners of war had boarded a freight train, was not interrupted by cities. At midnight, however, there appeared suddenly at a station officials of the Tschrewitschaika.

I was brought before the commissary on duty, a very young person, who, although he was not unfriendly, told me that because of the absence of the necessary documents permitting me to ride on railway trains I must be jailed. I told him that I had already put 4,000 versts behind me. If I had come that far, I said, it was the fault of the Soviet Government, whose officials should have stopped me at the start of my long trip.

Probably the young commissary had never before heard such an unabashed statement.

It impressed him so that he said, "Now, ride with God, and carry the revolution to Germany!"

We were all allowed to get back on the train, which carried us to the station of Rszew, to the westward of Moscow.

At this station, the regulation prelude to the departure of a train was being played. The station master declared that there would not be another train that day. Platforms and waiting rooms were cleared for the night by the police. With

(Continued on next page)

a number of other men, I managed to steal back to the platform.

About three o'clock in the morning, an old railway official came to us and whispered that a freight train would soon depart. The station master, however, had given orders that the departure should be kept secret so that none could get away by this train. We caught this freight, which took us to a wood-cutting station in a forest, from which we had to make our way back to the nearest village on foot. Here we were arrested by the local militia and sent to the nearest city as police prisoners.

At the police station, which was remarkably clean, we were astonishingly well treated. Most of the policemen had been prisoners in Germany, sympathized with our position, and gave us papers to permit us to travel to the next government city.

It was symptomatic that in this city, lying near Moscow, we met no regulations for disposal of prisoners of war. Every official sought to get rid of the prisoners and turn the responsibility over to someone else. Armed with our papers, we boarded another freight which took us about 10 versts west to the Moscow-Petrograd line. Instead of going south toward Moscow, we now decided to go north to Petrograd, in spite of the danger that we would be arrested again.

At midnight, an express train with fine Pullmans pulled into our station. This a rarity in present-day Russia. Elegantly dressed ladies and gentlemen were the passengers, and at the windows were cards stating that this train was for the use only of Soviet commissaries and officers of the army.

On the advice of a railroad official, whom we took into our confidence, we boarded the express train. The man said that no one would dare disturb the commissaries during their sleep by an inspection of the train and that by the next morning we would be so close to Petrograd that they would let us go on.

As he said, we did not reach the first inspection station till morning, and then we were thrown out of the Pullmans, but permitted to ride in other coaches, though these were already crowded with persons who had boarded the train in much the same way as we had. They claimed that persons at various stations had sold them tickets to ride on the express.

When we reached Petrograd, our coach was surrounded by soldiers with fixed bayonets and the whole 200 occupants were marched off like felons to the military control bureau, and from there driven into a wooden building. The room was already overcrowded as some 200 or 300 persons had been arrested on a previous train.

Husbands in Demand.

The German Soldiers and Workmen's Council looks after prisoners of war who arrive at Petrograd in noteworthy fashion. Prisoners arriving singly are turned over to larger groups, and provided with

the necessary papers. After some days' delay, during which we were permitted to move freely about the city, we were attached to a convoy of invalids from Siberia.

The situation in Petrograd has been told often enough. One interesting sidelight, however, we were able to observe at the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council bureau. There appeared daily women and girls of what were formerly the better classes of Petrograd society, who inquired for unmarried prisoners of war. Their greatest desire is to leave Russia at any price. They, therefore, look for prisoners with whom to go through the form of marriage, enabling them to cross the frontier as their wives. On the day I left, one woman paid 100,000 marks for such a mock marriage.

From Petrograd the convoys go to the station of Jamburg, near the Estonian border. Here we had to wait for two days, while the Estonian authorities prepared to take charge of us, living in constant fear that an order would come from Petrograd to have us held in Russia. We were badly cared for, in spite of the fact that we were a convoy of invalids.

During our stay there, a member of the Russian Communist party went from coach to coach and made propaganda speeches in the Russian tongue. We met, also, a train of Russian prisoners returning from Germany, who were openly being turned into Bolsheviks on their way to the border. Russian prisoners whom I told of circumstances in the interior of Russia simply would not believe me. When one meets these men in the Russian interior, one hears a universal wish, that as soon as possible they may go back to Germany.

At Jamburg we saw at the station a long, splendid hospital train, with beautiful white-painted Pullmans that obviously had the most modern hospital equipment. Just before we were ordered to go to Estonia, we were ordered to leave our train and with all our baggage to get aboard the beautiful hospital train. Sick and invalids had to pack their belongings and change trains. And why? To go to the exchange station on the border, 15 versts away.

There were the gentlemen of the International Red Cross Commission, Americans and Swiss. They were naturally pleasantly moved by the splendid handling of invalids and prisoners in an elegant hospital train. I wonder if they ever noted the number of this train and recognized that the same train appeared every few days? When we went through the International Transfer Camp at Narva, this was not known. We had to listen to words about "the generous spirit of the Bolsheviks" who sent the invalids home from Siberia in white-painted Pullmans.

Modest.

Ebb—"Why don't you wear calico any more?"

Flo—"Oh, I just hate to see myself in print."—The Cornell Widow.

Australia Makes New Departure

Sets Up Tribunals to Deal With Unrest

CONFESSING that the Arbitration law, as at present administered in Australia, had failed to accomplish that which it was thought it would accomplish, that its powers were limited, and that the machinery of the Arbitration Courts were too cumbersome, the Australian Commonwealth government has passed what is known as an Industrial Peace Act to deal with all disputes in industry extending beyond the limit of any one state in that country.

Details of the act are interesting, since they mark a new departure in the settlement of industrial disputes, as far as Australia is concerned. It is proposed to set up a federal council of industrial representatives, consisting of a chairman appointed by the government, and an even number, not less than six, of other members, of whom one-half shall represent the employers and one-half the employees. The powers of the council will include the following: To consider all matters, conditions and tendencies leading or likely to lead to industrial disputes, or in any way affecting or likely to affect industrial peace; to enquire into any industrial matter brought before it and to declare its opinion thereon; to confer with any persons or associations as to any matters affecting the prevention or settlement of industrial disputes; to appoint committees of the council for the purpose of any inquiry or conference; to summon any person before the council or a committee thereof for the purpose of conference or of giving evidence.

The government is also empowered to appoint district councils for any state or part of the commonwealth. The members are to be chosen in the same way as the council, while the functions of the district councils will also be very much the same.

There is also a provision for the appointment of special tribunals for the settlement or prevention of disputes in any industry. These tribunals are to consist of an equal number of representatives of employers and employees, with a chairman chosen by agreement, or by the government in the event of failure of the parties to agree. This tribunal shall have cognisance of any industrial dispute referred to it or to any dispute about which a conference has been held, but of which no decision has been reached. No dispute of which a plaint is already in the arbitration court when the hearing is commenced will come within the limit of these tribunals.

If a special tribunal is satisfied that abnormal circumstances have arisen which affect the fundamental justice of any terms of an award made by the court, the tribunal may set aside or vary any terms affected and any award or order

made by the tribunal shall be enforced as an award of the court.

The scheme also provides for local boards, consisting of a chairman and one representative from each side which shall have cognizance of any industrial dispute referred to it by the parties or by a special tribunal.

As to the merits of the new scheme, experience has shown that the Australian arbitration courts are not the ideal method of settling industrial troubles, and something which moves more quickly is desired. In the past there have been cases where unions, sick and tired of getting their cases heard in the arbitration courts have been forced to strike, and only by striking were they able to get a settlement of their claims. This has been so particularly in the case of seamen, marine engineers and coal-miners in the past. Whether or not the Australian workers will accept the tribunals is another matter, but it seems that some other method will have to be established to take the place of arbitration which is today overloaded with cases and no prospect of arriving at decisions as expeditiously as desired.

Apparently the scheme is based on the idea of "getting together" and talking the matter over which legislators in Australia have come to recognize has special merit. The functions of the councils will be advisory but their purview will cover the whole industrial sphere. They will consider the causes of industrial unrest, suggest remedies, and endeavor to promote peaceful settlements of existing disputes. Where a round-table conference can be brought about, such will be recommended. The councils, generally, will advise the government and the parties what ought to be done.

The tribunals will settle de facto strikes, prevent disputes occurring and call round-table conferences, and the machinery of these tribunals will be very elastic. Provision will be made for the local tribunals to attach themselves to districts or if more suitable to industries, and will deal with disputes as they arise. These special tribunals are in point of fact a recognition of the round-table conference system which had proved so useful in settling disputes in the past in Australia. Their decision will be binding in law and have exactly the same effect as an award of the Australian court.

It is not contended for a moment that this scheme is a cure-all for industrial unrest but it is certainly an advance in industrial legislation, and will prove of great value.

"We had a contest to decide the prettiest girl in our graduating class of 400."

"How did it turn out?"

"One girl got two votes."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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KENNEDY CRONE, Managing Editor.

GEORGE PIERCE, Editor

According to Hoyle

A Special Cable to the Gazette, which the Gazette sticks where it will hit everybody right in the eye, says that an English oil merchant, named John Hoyle, has offered to turn over his business to the trade union in his town, to be run for the benefit of said union for a couple of years. He says he is sick of the claims of trade unionists on their ability to run industries, and is ready to hand over his stock, provided that while the trade unionists may take any profit, they must also bear any loss.

This makes good anti-union propaganda amongst the people who like to have their opinions ready-made, a constantly-decreasing class.

As a business proposition to trade unionists it is a joke, and John Hoyle knows it. If any attempt were made to take the business from John Hoyle and run it with the precise advantages that John possessed (probably the only terms on which trade unionists without resources would thank John for his gift), John would raise an awful howl.

For instance, these trade unionists might want his personal bank-book and other personal estate to complete the deal, on the ground that these had had something to do with maintaining the business and that the business had had something to do with maintaining the estate. Then they might offer John a job in what had been his own factory. In these circumstances the trade unionists would, of course, carry either the profits or the losses.

But John is going to stick like an octopus to what he has in the bank and elsewhere, and, truth to tell, if he is a decent fellow, no one is going to bother taking anything from him. Still, he should not crack doubtful jokes.

—Kennedy Crone

It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.—Emerson.

Penitentiary Enquiry

THE demand which was made by resolution at the recent annual congress of labor at Windsor for the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into conditions in federal penitentiaries, has been met, and already the commission, consisting of Colonel Biggar, of Ottawa, W. F. Nickle, ex-M.P., of Kingston, and P. M. Draper, Secretary of the Trades and Labor Congress, has been appointed and is at work. The chief reference to this commission is "to draft new regulations governing the administration of Canadian penitentiaries." It is fairly evident that whatever the present regulations are, they have proved a failure, if one may judge by recent events at Portsmouth penitentiary, Kingston, where the broom is being applied on a wholesale scale. This does not necessarily reflect upon either the superintendent of penitentiaries, Col. W. S. Hughes, nor upon the warden of the establishment; but it does reflect upon the general underlying principles which, thus far, have governed the conduct of these establishments. It is to be regretted that the commissioners are not, apparently, to consult the outside world in any way, for much interest has of late been awakened in the penal institutions of the country, and, gradually, people are coming to see that the taxpayers of the country have as much right to direct control of jails as they have to control hospitals and schools. There is no reason why some public advisory board at Kingston could not be appointed, with men such as Principal Bruce Taylor, Brig.-General A. E. Ross (the Salvation Army officer-in-charge), and the editor of one of the newspapers, preferably the opposition organ, sitting on such a board.

It appears that the important problem of prison labor and payment therefor, is to be studied by these commissioners. The labor congress in its resolution, if memory serves right, gave permission to its representative on the commission to consider this problem without bias, for, heretofore, labor has always been afraid that prison labor would interfere with the market. Against this has been the fact that many families of working men have been in dire poverty through the detention of the breadwinner in a penal institution, and for this reason it is most desirable to arrive at some settlement of this problem. It is to be hoped that if any recommendation is made in this direction, the trade unions will face it with the interests of the innocent families, wives and children, before their eyes, and also with the fact in mind that the forced idleness of a large number of able-bodied men is an economic loss to a young country.

One may also express the hope that the commissioners will see the desirability of making some recommendation on the subject of segregation as between old and new offenders. In the opinion of the writer and of most social workers, no youth under the age of 21 years should be committed to a penitentiary for a first offence if it is not something akin to murder or a carnal offence. Yet there appeared in The Gazette a fortnight ago a police court report, showing that a youth of sixteen had been sentenced by Judge Bazin to St. Vincent de Paul for three years for the theft of an automobile, and the newspaper stated there was no previous conviction recorded. Compare with this judgment a case reported in an Ontario newspaper of a case at Woodstock, where a youth charged with the theft of an automobile appeared before Magistrate Ball, was allowed to go on suspended sentence and payment of \$35 costs. "The magistrate," says the newspaper report, "took into consideration the accused's youth."

It is not only the penitentiaries and the jails that need investigation by Royal Commissions; the entire penal system as it is administered in the police courts, and as it results in the destruction instead of the redeeming of men and women who have broken the laws of the country, will some day have to be overhauled.

—Caedmon

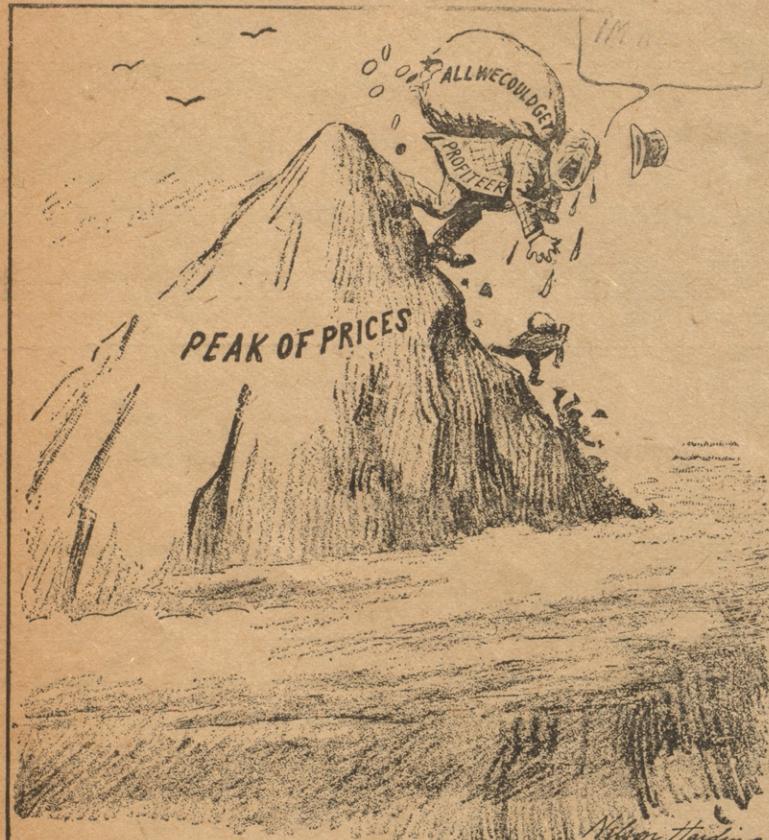
"Pest-hole" Abolished

THE "Pest-hole" adjoining the town of St. Lambert will soon be no more. Railroader readers may remember that the Baby Welfare Committee made a report about shocking conditions on St. Louis street, a thickly populated sort of No Man's Land sandwiched between the municipalities of St. Lambert and Greenfield Park. Amongst other things the report stated that the locality was so subject to infectious diseases, on account of lack of drainage and pure water, that at certain seasons of the year the St. Lambert authorities placed policemen at either end to prevent the unfortunate inhabitants from mingling with and polluting the people of the municipality. First a summary of the report appeared in the Montreal

Star. Then much more complete reports, produced with the co-operation of Dr. W. A. L. Styles, of the Baby Welfare Committee, and built also on the Railroader's own investigation, were used in the Railroader, together with the Railroader's assertion that the situation on St. Louis street, which had been toyed with for years, would not be tolerated any longer or the Railroader would know the reason why.

The Railroader had "started something" of a surety. Part of the story was printed at the time, and the rest can now be buried and forgotten in view of the happy result. In a referendum vote the residents of St. Lambert have by a substantial majority agreed to the proposition to supply on equitable terms water and drainage to St. Louis street, although the street is beyond the municipal boundary. The residents of the street and of the town of St. Lambert are to be congratulated on the outcome. It may with reasonable safety be assumed that here ends the tale of the "Pest-hole."

—Kennedy Crone



"Over the hill to the poorhouse."

—Harding in Brooklyn Eagle.

THE BOOMER'S CONFESSION

There are roads, somewhere, in a land that's fair,
Of which you've heard, no doubt,
Where never is found the slightest pound
In the mills, when you line them out;
Where they all make steam, and that's no dream,
For the boomers have told me so;
I believed them, too, for I thought, like you,
Where else would the boomers go?

There the weather's fine and every line
As "straight as a string," they say;
The tonnage right and the speed a fright,
While the work is just like play;
There's credit, too, for the work you do,
That you never get here, you know;
I believed them, too, for I thought, like you,
Where else would the boomers go?

And the pay, I've heard—to take their word—
Is such, that a trip or two,
Will get you enough, of the long green stuff,
Each week to pull you through;
For they have no frills, like laundry bills,
And baths, to waste your dough;
Not even soap, but tons of hope.
Where else would the boomers go?

Said I one day to a boomer gray—
Whose clothes wouldn't wad a gun—
"If all's as well as you fellows tell,
On the roads where you used to run;
Then why do you hike for this old pike?"
And he answered, "Lissen, Bo,
I'll confess to you, an' it's honest, too,
Where else kin a boomer go?"

—Jason Kelley.

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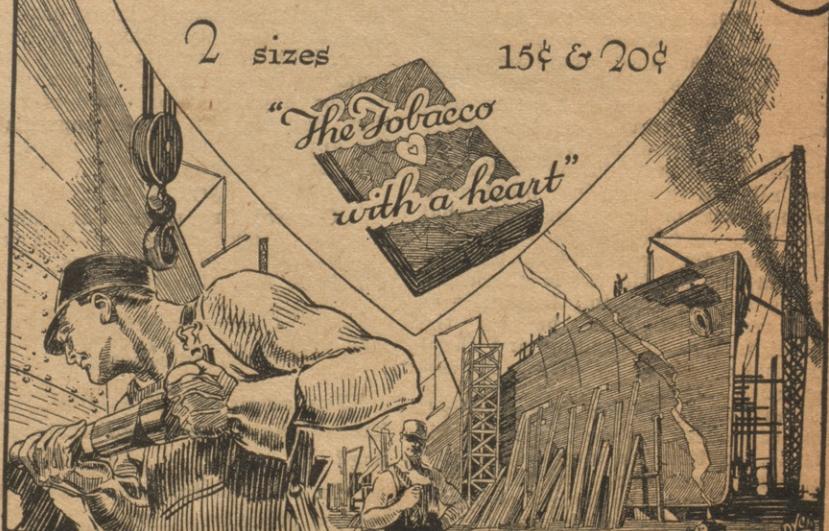
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General Organizer, Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, Takes Up Apprentice Question

Editor Canadian Railroader:

Being deeply interested in the apprentice problem or problems, I have had my interest in this great question much stimulated by an article appearing in the Canadian Railroader, issue of September 18th, from the pen of your correspondent, Mr. W. Baugh, President of the Metal Trades Council, Montreal.

With the view of arousing further interest on behalf of our boys, the future home builders, breadwinners and citizens, I herein submit a few remarks upon this question. If our mechanics in the industrial arena are to become efficient in these days when the predominant cry is better efficiency and more production, then greater effort must be expended on behalf of our apprentices. They should be governed by the best possible conditions during the period of their apprenticeship, and have every assistance of the trader and tradesmen.

When one reviews the many complex systems of apprenticeship it is not surprising to find a great percentage of the boys disappointed and disappointing with their environment in the factory and workshop. The writer having considerable experience in negotiating schedules on behalf of the various workmen in Montreal, has often heard employers or their representatives say that the apprentices were a losing proposition financially for a year or two. If this statement is true, it is further proof that the apprentice system needs some attention.

The apprentice in a majority of cases has not had the opportunity of choice in the selection of a trade. Usually his parents or guardians make the choice for him. The writer is of the opinion that in the absence of any system of selection for the trade to suit the boy, parents and guardians would be well advised to take counsel with the boy's school teacher. In this direction they would receive valuable information that would, no doubt, assist greatly in deciding the boy's future. It is a cardinal principle for the boy to be interested permanently in his trade if he is to be efficient at the expiry of his apprenticeship.

Further, as we have countless boards, committees, societies, whose interests are to correct social evils and to improve the lot of humanity, some authorized body would find ample scope for endeavor by devising or inaugurating some system whereby assistance would be available to advise or select the trade or calling best suited for the boy, and thereby prevent at the source one of the causes that augment some of our social evils due to youths being allowed to drift into blind alley occupations, or apprenticeships that they are not adapted for.

Taking for granted that the boy is adapted for the trade or calling he is apprenticed to, the employer and tradesmen then become the great factors in deciding and shaping his efficiency by giving the apprentice every opportunity to assimilate the essentials and affording him every avenue to practice his trade, so that he may become an efficient producer. In this direction there must be honest co-operation between the employers and representatives of the tradesmen so that the best results may be obtained for all parties interested in any particular trade or industry.

At the present time many of our large industrial firms assist their apprentices to obtain technical knowledge by defraying the cost of

the school fees, even supplying books. Prizes are often given of books, tools and instruments. There are also trades in the Organized Labor Movement who own schools where apprentices are taught the essentials, the schools being under the direct control of organized labor. In the United States a number of such schools are assisted by the government treasury. In Germany prior to the war there was an apprentice plan in operation where the apprentice attended school one-half of each day. The above systems are laudable, but by no means general, demonstrating the great need of centralized effort to improve our apprentice system, if we are to increase our percentage of efficient mechanics in the future.

There is much to be done in the factory and workshop. The boy should be made to realize the importance of his trade in the great field of industry. The employer and employees are aware that the apprentice who is under their direction, is an investment for the good standing of the business they are vitally interested in. The users and consumers demand efficiency. If we, in Canada, are to compete in the markets of the world in open competition and retain our prestige in our home markets, much more attention will have to be given to stabilizing our apprentice systems and creating the necessary machinery to secure the much-needed improvement.

Some of the factors not fully considered are where the parents or guardians of the prospective apprentice could secure advice without cost or much inconvenience as to the adaptability of the boy, his physical and mental fitness for the trade desired; where the boy's school record could be easily secured, and indicating to some extent the boy's desires or bent; where the employer could report vacancies for apprentices, and be assisted in securing the right type of boy, and where parents could find a trade to suit the boy. Such factors need not be expensive.

The improvement of the apprentice system means so much improvement in our social life, and the removal or reduction of many social evils. While agreeing with your correspondent, Mr. Baugh, in his suggestion to form Apprentice Councils, or any other body to deal with the situation, I am of the opinion that Mr. Baugh must have a fund of information that may shed more light on how this splendid idea could be inaugurated. I am sure he has hundreds of well-wishers that, like himself, would appreciate the apprentice question being dealt with on its merits.

JOE WALL,
General Organizer, Canadian
Brotherhood of Railroad
Employees.

192 Park Ave., Montreal.

Self-Protection.

"You admit then," said an Alabama judge, "that you stole the hog?"

"Ah sure has to, Jedge," said the colored prisoner.

"Well, nigger, there's been a lot of hog-stealing going on around here lately, and I'm just going to make an example of you or none of us will be safe."—The Lawyer and Banker (New Orleans).

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AUSTIN MOSHER

(Austin Mosher, of the Gazette staff, who died last week, was one of the oldest reporters in Canada.)

No more the scurrying,
All hours, all weathers and all
places,
For news and views, in oddest
mixture,
And turning them to journalese
On baulky keys of that old mill.

No more mock-serious exposition
On the antecedents
Of the fellow at the desk,
Described as editor,
But (of course!) mere butcher
Who should be carving loins instead
of language.

No more the quips and sallies of the
Gang
Or battling with the 'phones,
No more the clacking of the limos
and
The hum of mammoths down below,
No charmed aroma of the printers'
ink.

The last edition is off,
The cover is on the mill, the lights
are out;
An old reporter sleeps,
And kindly thoughts of comrades
Bear him company.

—Kennedy Crone.

They Go On Forever.

The good die young was never said
of a joke.—St. Louis Globe-Demo-
crat.

Brickbat or Bouquet?

G. M. Cohan His Old Self in New
Play, "The Meanest Man."—Head-
line in the New York Sun.

Just So.

"Economy," we heard a man say
the other evening, "is a way of
spending money without getting any
fun out of it."—Boston Transcript.

Trouble Ahead.

Giving The Hague teeth may do
the trick, but there is usually an
uproar during the teething period.—
Tacoma Daily Ledger.

Far From the End.

"What's that grass widow's last
name?"

"Nobody knows. She hasn't come
to it yet."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A Public Speech.

Bill—"Have you ever done any
public speaking?"

Joe—"I once proposed to a girl
over the telephone in my home
town."—Burr.

Preparedness.

Patience—"Did you know that
Peggy is taking swimming lessons?"

Patrice—"Rather late in the sea-
son, isn't it?"

Patience—"Oh, no; she's going to
take up skating this winter."—
Yonkers Statesman.

A Common Trouble.

"I got a letter from my husband
from Paris."

"How is he getting on with the
French people?"

"He says they are very nice and
polite, but they don't seem to un-
derstand their own language."—Bal-
timore American.

Canadian Pacific Cars in Italy



(1) C. P. R. Observation Cars in Austria, 1913 (2) The same cars leaving Rome, August, 1920.

During the war the question was often raised—"What has happened to the Canadian Pacific Observation Cars on the Austrian State Railways?" On the cessation of hostilities it transpired that they had been used by the Austrian War Office as Red Cross Cars, and on the signing of peace they were handed back to the Canadian Pacific in fairly good shape. It will be remembered that before the war these Observation Cars were operated by the Canadian Pacific on the Express trains of the Austrian States Railways from the Arlberg to Vienna, and from Innsbruck to Trieste, where they were extremely popular, particularly with American

tourists visiting Tyrol. Owing to the internal conditions of the country, tourists travel in Austria has naturally disappeared for the time being, but Italy has been in different shape, and the Italian Government made an offer for these Observation cars which the Canadian Pacific accepted, with the result that they are now being operated by the Italian State Railways through the most picturesque districts of the Italian peninsula.

They were used for the first time for a party organized by the Moroli Company of Rome for the transportation in Italy of the delegates of the National Council of Women of the

United States proceeding to the International Feminist Meeting in Christiania. They left Naples on the 21st August, and proceeded via Rome to Florence, Venice and Milan to Geneva, where they arrived on the 28th August.

Naturally the operation of these observation cars for the first time on the Italian State Railways created a great amount of interest and aroused intense admiration on the part of the people and the Railway officials, whilst the delegates from the United States declared that these cars were as elegant and comfortable as they had ever travelled on.

He Should Worry.

"Where were you yesterday, Tommy Cribbs?" asked the teacher.

"Please, mum, I had a toothache," answered Tommy.

"Has it stopped?" asked the teacher sympathetically.

"I don't know," said Tommy.

"What do you mean, boy? You don't know if your tooth has stopped aching?"

"No, mum, the dentist kept it."—Los Angeles Times.

P. R. Makes Rapid Progress

Representation, Journal of the British P.R. Society.

Interest in P.R. is continuing to spread rapidly in all parts of Canada, and the resources of the P.R. Society of Canada are being seriously strained to meet the increas-

ing demands for literature and other information. Newspapers of all shades of opinion are discussing the subject editorially and the great majority of these are strongly in favor of the reform, while very few are definitely opposed to it. In all the provinces, volunteers are giving their services in lecturing and in conducting model demonstrations in the method of counting votes.

Alleged Campaign Against Workers

Plumb Plan League Official Says Railroad Executives Aim to Abrogate Agreement of Government With Railroad Men

(Christian Science Monitor)

Washington, District of Columbia—Railroad executives are conducting a campaign to prepare the way for an amendment to the Cummins-Esch Transportation Act, which will enable them to abrogate the agreement made between the Federal Government and the railroad workers and to deal with their employees without any restraints, according to a statement by Charles M. Kelley, vice-manager of the Plumb Plan League, composed of members of the railroad brotherhoods.

"When Congress reconvenes, the railroad managers propose making an effort to secure the annulment of the national agreement made by the Federal Government and railroad workers," says Mr. Kelley. "This is to be done by amendment of the Transportation Act. The railroad managers, having secured about everything they asked for in the way of financial help, now demand a free hand in dealing with their workers. They want to reduce forces, reduce wages and restore the iniquitous piece-work system. They were all ready to do some of these things when the railroads went back to private control, but they found that there were serious obstacles in the way. Now they are going to remove them by legislation.

Railroads' Future Policy.

"Railroad presidents are going before chambers of commerce and telling the members that the railroads have received decent treatment from Congress, but now they are up against it because the workers have too much liberty. The Government, they say, made a great error when they permitted the men to organize and bargain with them collectively. That must not be the future policy of the railroads, the presidents say, if the people expect to get the right sort of service.

"General Atterbury is chief propagandist of the Pennsylvania railroad. He says the efficiency of the workers decreased 25 per cent. during federal control. How many have read the report of Walker D. Hines, the former Director of Transportation, in which he proves that the efficiency of workers increased under federal control—that a greater volume of business was handled and that fewer working hours were purchased? The press has been silent on these matters and the public is not informed. So General Atterbury is having things pretty much his own way, especially when he is before trade bodies that are anxious to hear the things he tells them.

"The railroads are not spending large sums preparing the public mind without some ulterior purpose in view. They are getting ready to go to the mat with the workers, as one official expressed it, and they

want all the help they can get from the Government.

Cummins-Esch Bill.

"The Cummins-Esch Bill will be a big help to them. When it was being considered in Congress a leading lawyer for one of the railroads wired his chiefs as follows: "The only difference between the anti-strike clause in the Cummins-Esch Bill and the labor provisions of the conference report is that in the former a penalty is affixed which has to be tried by a jury, while in the latter an injunction method will be followed and the penalty fixed and assessed by a court in contempt proceedings and not by a jury, which is better for the railroads and more effective, because it would be harder to convict a union man before a jury."

"With the courts ready to interfere and the proper law to bring the workers before them, the railroads are confronted with the national agreement. They cannot ride rough-shod over it without arousing adverse public sentiment. So they propose coming to Congress and having it enact a law that will be written by clever railroad lawyers and the subjugation of the workers will be complete."

Employees Accept Wage Reduction

Daoust, Lalonde and Company's Staff Agree to Employer's Proposal

(Gazette, Nov. 2.)

A spirit of mutual friendliness between employer and employees was responsible yesterday for the continuation in operation of a large manufacturing plant in Montreal, and the avoidance of disagreeable incidents. The employer in question is Joseph Daoust, president of Daoust, Lalonde and Company, shoe manufacturers.

Last Thursday Mr. Daoust met his workmen and members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and discussed the general situation as regards the trade, and later met the Union men at their headquarters. He laid before the men three propositions as far as his factory was concerned, and told them that they were free to choose whichever one of the three they wished.

The first proposition Mr. Daoust laid down was that he would close the factory entirely.

The second proposition was that the men would accept a reduction of five per cent. in their wages and the factory would operate for 30 hours a week only.

The third proposition was that the men should accept a reduction in wages to meet the wages they were receiving last year before they were given a 15 per cent. increase, and in case of acceptance of this third alternative they would work for 50 hours a week and be paid for 55 hours.

The men, after deliberation over the week-end, yesterday notified Mr. Daoust that it had been decided to accept the second proposition, that is, a 5 per cent. cut and the factory run 30 hours a week.

Mr. Daoust promptly accepted the decision of the men, and the factory

will run on that basis until January 1st next.

At the same time, Mr. Daoust told the representatives of the men that if at any time between now and the first of the year they wished to change to the third alternative, viz., 50 hours work a week, and 55 hours a week paid for and the reduction of 15 per cent., approximately, he would be willing to make the change. The idea Mr. Daoust had in mind offering this was that it might be found that a 30-hour week would leave the men with smaller wages at the end of the week than they would like, and would provide the alternative of longer hours and more money, even if at a lower rate per hour.

As far as has been made known this is the first instance of a union in Montreal meeting an employer in such a way, following the reaching of the peak and the downward descent.

In the case of Daoust, Lalonde and Company over 250 employees are concerned.

Stop Your Ticklin', Jack!

"Jack Canuck" says: "Congratulations to the 'Canadian Railroader' upon having secured its own office and printshop in Montreal. Kennedy Crone and his associates are doing such good work that they deserve all the success that is due."

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The Relation of the Church to Industry

Locomotive Engineers' Journal

The recent report of the Interchurch World Movement on the causes of labor unrest in this country, that so completely upset the calculations of "big business," which had expected the customary whitewashing given it by the subsidized press, brings this question prominently before the American public: "What right has the church to engage in investigations for the purpose of revealing the true state of affairs in industry?"

Those "prominent in the business and social life of the Nation" have long professed to believe that the church has a right to exercise its benign influence to prevent conflict between capital and labor.

We heartily agree with that proposition and will go even further by saying we regard it not as a mere right, or privilege, that the church should function as a power for promoting industrial peace, but that it is an obligation, a duty it owes to society.

We differ, however, with the views of those "prominent in business and social affairs of the Nation" in the manner of procedure of the church in the work of peacemaker. "Big business," which embraces most of the class referred to, would evidently favor merely the pouring of oil on the troubled waters that so often threatens the safety of the ship of labor, and even Government, while we believe it very proper for the church to investigate the very causes of the storms themselves, and, as far as is possible, prevent them. Waves of the sea are caused by the friction between the wind and the surface of the water and oil spread upon the surface reduces that friction and calms the surface, but the waves of industrial discontent are produced by conditions below the surface, and there is where the remedy must be applied, and there is where the Interchurch Committee sought to apply the remedy, but "big business," "men prominent in the industrial and social life of the Nation," objected. They were willing to contribute almost any amount of money to finance the Interchurch Movement, that is, were willing to buy the oceans of whitewash that might be needed to cover up the diseased portions of the industrial system, or to buy any amount of oil to spread upon the troubled waters, even pledged themselves to do so, but when the church committees began to work with pick and shovel to dig out the rottenness, the malignant cancers on the industrial system of the U. S. Steel Corporation, which were the real underlying causes of the steel strike, then there went up a howl from "people prominent in the business and social life of the Nation" that could be heard from Hell to Bedlam. They declared the work of the Interchurch Movement was all right within certain limits, but that it was overstepping those limits when it meddled in industrial affairs, and with that declaration, those people "prominent in the business and social life of the Nation" withdrew their pledges of financial support. There was nothing surprising in that. It would have been a real miracle had they not done so.

The report has not had any effect as yet aside from the exposure of the methods of the U. S. Steel Corporation, of which Judge Gary is the head, but like seed planted in fertile soil it is taking root, is rapidly growing, and the fruit thereof in due time will be manifold, and no matter what may be the effort required to reap the harvest which must surely come, now that the whole world knows, it will be time and labor and money well spent.

Tribute to Canon Scott

Col. Cy Peck, V.C., speaking on October 29 of the visit of Canon Scott, of Quebec, to Prince Rupert, B.C., paid a notable tribute to his former comrade-in-arms.

"Canon Scott is one of the really great figures of the war," said Col. Peck. "He was the idol of the First Division, and served from the very first until the second battle of Arras, September 2, 1918, where he was badly wounded. I always think he was glad to get that wound, for he had the heart of a soldier, and chafed under the restraint of the cloth.

"The men loved him because of his fearless devotion to them and for the way he shared their life in the trenches and in billets. He was one of the few men whom I thought deserved the phrase: 'He never knew fear.'

"The Canon would have done very well in the west, as he had the western spirit. Deeply religious he was, yet tolerant, and looked through the frailties of human beings to the deep good in their hearts. He had an intense love for his fellow man, and his own sacrifices only made him more fervent in his care for others. He had five sons in the war, one killed and two wounded.

"Many a night have I stood with this good Christian man, as he stood beside the remains of some gallant lad lowered into the shallow grave with his khaki coat around him, saying the last sad words of sympathy and religion, and yet his work was never done, for from this he would be off at once to some dressing station to minister to the wounded and pray with the dying.

"He was always extremely optimistic and it was an inspiration to have the Canon come to visit us. His personal magnetism was extraordinary and he would attract men to listen to him who would be perfectly indifferent to anyone else. Some of the poems he made at the front are very beautiful and inspiring."

Canon Scott is a brother of Mr. Frank Scott, Vice-President of the G.T.R.

St. John longshoremen are asking an increase of 20 cents an hour, making 90 cents for general cargo, and a dollar an hour for grain. Coal handlers want an increase of 10 cents to 90 cents an hour for day work and \$1.20 for night work. Carpenters who last year received 60 cents for day and 90 cents for night work, are asking 70 cents and \$1.05 respectively.

Ames-Holden-McCready Company has informed the international union, with whom it has had agreements for thirty years, of its decision to negotiate independently with its employees when it re-opens the factories which have now been closed for three months.

LABOR AND PRODUCTION

By W. JETT LAUCK, formerly Secretary of War Labor Board
(From The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.)

BEFORE the outbreak of the World War there was, and because of stimulated immigration there had been for some years, a surplus supply for our basic industries. At the present time there is a shortage of labor. The determining factor as to stability and acceleration of production has, therefore, been reversed. The efficiency of capital and management were the controlling forces before the war. The primary problem to be considered in any future programmes for industry now centres about the effectiveness of labor.

It may be stated without any attempt at sensationalism and without danger of contradiction, that our country is facing today the most complex, dangerous and difficult situation which it has been confronted with since the close of the Civil War. The old order has passed. A new era is before us. In our political and civil life as well as in both business and in industry, we cannot return to the old pre-war conditions even if we so desired. We have no alternative but on the one hand to hold fast to that which was good in the past, and on the other hand to reach out and grasp the good which has come from the war, and welding the two together to press forward to the readjustment of our political, social and economic conditions.

In standing today on the narrow strait which divides the past from the future, we must, like the Roman god Janus, look backward, but at the same time we must look forward.

The present is no time and there is no occasion for revolutionary action or for untried experiments in government and in industry. This is a time, however, for careful analysis and painstaking consideration of the fundamental aspirations, the underlying principles and the far-reaching ideals, of our democracy, or, in other words, of the self-governing republic which has come down to us through the generations. It is the time to take stock of ourselves, and wherever necessary to readjust the conditions of political and industrial life of the present day in the light of the principles and aspirations of the forefathers. If we will take the time to do this we shall proceed with wisdom. We shall then have a progressive, safe and certain mode of procedure for the future. If we do not do this, we shall invite disaster. We shall intensify existing untoward conditions for which our children shall have to suffer, and for which they shall be pressed to find a remedy.

The greatest menace with which the country is confronted today, not only industrially but politically and socially as well, arises from the pressure of living costs on the great mass of wage earners in the industries. This condition of

affairs intensifies the more fundamental causes of industrial unrest and the consequent dislocations in industry and recurrent stoppage of work or breaks in the continuity of production. Unless living conditions are ameliorated, wide-spread industrial conflict may result before proper and safe action can be taken which will afford a basis of procedure for stabilizing industry, accelerating production and guaranteeing industrial peace. The really great danger to the public under present conditions is the extreme attitude, on the one hand, of certain backward employers and legislators who are still evidently

unproductive consumption, reduced pre-existing stocks of goods and made additional accumulations more difficult, thus bringing about an excess of demand for commodities over the supply available. The net result was scarcity values and constant rises in prices during and since the war. This situation has been further affected by the wartime inflation in money and credit and in the deterioration of our transportation facilities from the great stress which four years of war operation had put on the railroads.

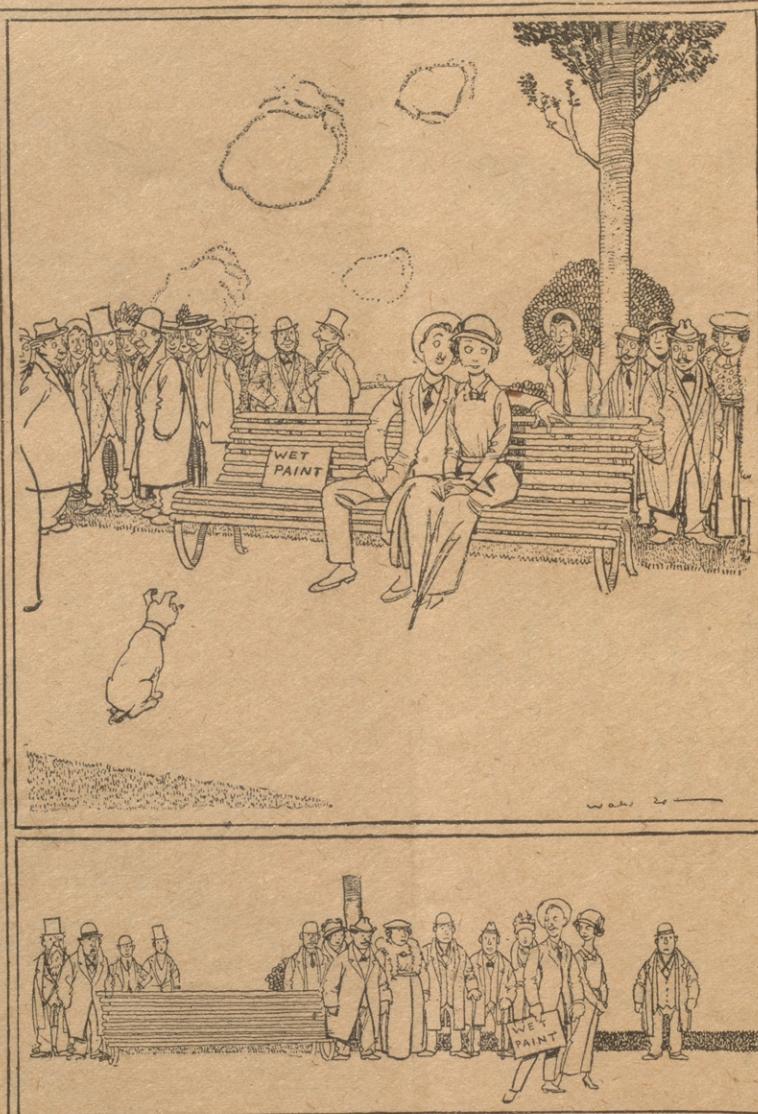
These have been the underlying, the real determining and unavoidable causes of higher prices for all classes of commodities. While they would have been followed by distress and some elements of unrest among industrial workers, they

with the great significance, for the reason that it is apparent that profiteering must be eliminated before there can be any hope of getting the productive factors in industry together in a co-operative way. This is an essential condition to the acceleration of production or to a return to normal production and normal price conditions.

So long as profiteering exists labor cannot be induced to increase its output. Contrary to the general impression, the economic status of labor in our basic industries was impaired by the war. With some few exceptions, wage rates failed to keep pace with the advances in the cost of living. Where rates of pay were actually raised to the point of increased prices, as in the iron and steel industry, it meant merely the perpetuation of entirely inadequate standards of living which prevailed before the war. As a rule, however, the deplorable earnings or standards of living of the great mass of industrial workers before the war were not maintained during the war. With the termination of hostilities all government control of industry was abandoned and the hope, which had been based on the obligation of the government to adjust conditions, disappeared. The wage earner was left to shift for himself. Employees in many basic industries undoubtedly felt deeply this situation, and the post-war discontent and lack of co-operation was thus started.

This situation was soon intensified by a still more disturbing influence. Every attempt since the armistice on the part of industrial workers to improve their unfortunate status was met with the claim that to advance rates of pay would be equivalent to increasing prices, and starting another step in the so-called "vicious circle of the increasing cost of living." This soon developed into a distinct propaganda and misrepresentation of labor. The public thoughtlessly gave this propaganda its sanction. Industrial unrest and agitation was further intensified. Wage earners, as a class, felt that aspersions were being cast upon their character and patriotism during the war. They also became very sensitive to the fact that all classes of profiteers were pointing to labor as being responsible for the disgraceful robbery of the public.

Caught in this way between the upper and the lower millstones, so to speak, their endurance reached the breaking point. Wages continued to fall further behind skyrocketing prices. Men refused to continue work in certain industries as on the railroads and in the mines. The bituminous coal miners' strike was a reflection of these conditions. The recent country-wide railroad strike was a voluntary expression of this attitude by many classes of employees. Men with long years of service and accompanying seniority and other rights, suddenly, against the protest of Brotherhood



HOW HE RESERVED THE SEAT.

doing their thinking on a pre-war basis, and on, the other hand, the extreme agitation of certain labor leaders who are trying to disrupt existing organizations and to take away the control of labor from liberal but sane leaders.

The abnormal conditions created by the war, as were to be expected, greatly increased prices or the cost of living. The withdrawing of men from industrial and agricultural activities to armed conflict, the diversion of industrial facilities to the manufacture of munitions and war essentials, the destruction of capital and commodities and the restriction upon agriculture in the zones of conflict, or, in other words, destruction, restricted production and

would undoubtedly, other things being equal, more or less philosophically have been accepted as one of the fortunes of war, and the attempt made to overcome them by productive effort. In the meantime, however, it has been discovered that producers, speculators and distributors have seized upon the scarcity or abnormal conditions which prevailed during the war, and which came out of the war, to exact exorbitant prices and to obtain indefensible and dishonorable profits. Although the exaction of illegitimate profits, or, to use the more common phrase, "profiteering," has not been a basic but a secondary cause of high prices, it has developed a condition of affairs fraught

(Continued on next page)

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and Union leaders, stopped work or left the railroads, to enter other industries. The inadequacies of railway wages are now the fundamental cause of restricted transportation facilities. The same conditions prevail in some of our other industries. Unless they are corrected no one can tell what the result may be. Under-paid men are a menace from a social and political as well as an industrial standpoint. Under these conditions, in brief, it has become evident that if conservative and enlightened leadership in the labor movement is to continue, industrial workers must not only secure financial relief, but labor also must be freed from the charge of profiteering which had been dishonorably placed upon it. By the same analysis, it is equally and perhaps more significantly true that the production of which we are in such grievous need cannot be secured until labor is assured that its increased productive efficiency will not be absorbed by profiteers. If labor can be shown that increased production will be followed by lower prices, or in other words, greater real wages, one of the greatest obstacles to maximum production will have been eliminated.

In addition to the impairment of industrial morale, probably the next greatest contributing factor to the untoward economic conditions which have followed the war is the widespread waste and extravagance among all classes of the people. Its elimination is obviously necessary to our economic regeneration. It has been caused primarily by improper concentration and accumu-

lation of wealth since the beginning of the war, and had its origin and derives its primary impetus at present in the lavish expenditures of war-made and post-war-made millionaires. Their example has been contagious. Those who should have known better have set the example. It has spread to all classes of the population. Extravagance and waste among or excessive demands by industrial workers cannot be checked so long as profiteering producers and distributors are lavishly dissipating the wealth which they illegitimately obtained during the travail and grief of our people.

A necessary preliminary, therefore, to all other measures—as a matter of fact, the first step in the process of reconstruction and stability and acceleration of production—is the stopping of profiteering. There can be no permanent hope or programme until profiteering is eliminated. Because of the pressure of the high cost of living, the profiteer has not only become an obstacle to the resumption of normal industrial activities but an actual industrial and social menace as well.

With the allaying of discontent arising from profiteering and unjustifiable prices, a more fundamental evil must also be rectified before there can be any satisfactory degree of stabilization and continuity in production. The fact cannot be missed that industry is in the same position that our failure to accept the Treaty of Peace has forced upon the nations of the world. There is no accepted basis of procedure. Employers and employees, as a whole, are actually or potent-

ially at war with each other. The conditions affecting one principle effective to productive co-operation need only be mentioned in order to illustrate the present impossible situation—the principle of organization and representation of industrial employees. The union labor movement demands recognition as a preliminary to co-operation. A large group of employers are attempting to evade union recognition by the formation of shop committees and the application of various local schemes of employees' representation. Another large body of employers wish to maintain an industrial autocracy without recognition to their employees on any terms. And thus the conflict and friction extends throughout the whole range of industrial relations and conditions. Under these conditions, if industry is not headed for disaster, thoughtful students at least cannot see any earnest or successful productive effort in the future.

Shortly after the signing of the armistice, industrial conferences were assembled under the auspices of the governments of Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada, and certain underlying principles relative to industrial relations were accepted by labor and capital as a basis of industrial procedure. A similar effort was made in this country, but without success. It was found impossible to secure an agreement between employers and employees. It then became evident that whatever action was taken would have to come from the public, and in accordance with this conclusion, a second conference was call-

ed last winter by President Wilson, composed entirely of eminent representatives of the public. The report of this body has been made, embodying certain principles which they have sanctioned as essential to industrial progress, economic justice and the public welfare. The conference has also recommended machinery for the adjustment of industrial disputes. Senator Kenyon, chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, has also introduced a joint-resolution providing for the establishment of joint-boards for the adjustment of industrial controversies together with regulatory principles or a code which shall be mandatory upon these boards in reaching their decisions. The Senate Committee is now holding hearings and considering both Senator Kenyon's plan of procedure and the Report of the President's Second Industrial Conference.

The permanent hope for the future, not only to those directly engaged in industry, but also to all other classes of our people, lies in wise, constructive, industrial statesmanship and action by the Congress along the lines which have already been placed before Senator Kenyon's Committee. Increased production has become a national necessity, if we are to maintain American standards of living, pay the vast debt incurred as the result of the war, insure our domestic tranquility and discharge our international obligations. Obviously, we cannot hope to restore a normal production, to say nothing of attaining maximum production, so long as there is con-

(Continued on next p.)

stant irritation and friction, with frequent economically disastrous conflicts between capital and labor. To promote and to preserve industrial peace, therefore, to insure equal and exact justice to both elements in industry and to safeguard the public interests as well, the Congress of the United States should enact at once an industrial code wherein there shall be defined and promulgated the fundamental principles which shall govern the relations of capital and labor with respect to:

1. The right of both labor and capital to organize;
2. The right of labor to a living wage;
3. The right of capital to a fair return;
4. The right of collective bargaining;
5. The right of labor to a voice in the control of industry;
6. The requiring of both labor and capital to fulfill their contractual obligations;
7. The hours of labor;
8. The rights and relations of women in industry;
9. The right of the public to be protected against economic disturbances, threatening the general welfare, which result from disagreements and conflicts between capital and labor.

Such an industrial code, together with the creation of the machinery necessary for the determination and adjustment of industrial disputes upon the basis and by the application of the principles enunciated in the code, will go far toward stabilizing industry in all lines.

Its enactment can be brought about only through a compromise of the selfish demands and contentions of both capital and labor, and that compromise must be effected on the basis that the public interest overshadows any group interest. Opposition to such legislation may be expected from both elements in industry, and this opposition will probably be predicated on the theory that we should have the least possible governmental interference with business and industry. The plan contained in the Court of Industrial Relations, as passed recently by the Kansas legislature, is unacceptable because it forces compulsory adjustments without any safeguards to capital and labor. The labor provisions of the Cummins-Esch bill relative to railroad disputes furnish a more acceptable precedent, because they afford a more or less imperfect code or standard for the voluntary adjudication of controversies by a specified mode of procedure. A more comprehensive underlying set of principles or standards, together with a series of joint industrial boards, culminating in a national labor board for the interpretation and application of the fundamental law, the code, or the industrial bill of rights—by whatever term it may be called—is essential to an orderly and reconstructive industry. Without such action,

there can be but small hope for industrial stability, continuity, or the productiveness which is so greatly needed.

Thoughtful men will undoubtedly agree that the sentiment of this country and of the world is for progress along the lines suggested. Not the least beneficial result of the world war has been the exploded aphorism to the effect that the best form of government is that which governs least—the Gibraltar of the advocates of the doctrine of laissez faire. The phenomena of profiteering alone demonstrate the danger of letting the individual alone—giving him a free hand—for we have seen that too often it makes a freebooter of him; and there is no place in orderly society for freebooters.

Such a general programme as has been outlined would not only reduce prices and profiteering, and bring about relief from the high cost of living, but would also be in accord with the attitude of the general mass of the people toward business and industry which has been a distinct outgrowth of the war. There can be no doubt that a new conception of industry has been formed by labor and by a large part of the general public. Prior to the war, industry was being conducted primarily for profit, the theory being that by competition and by the free play of economic forces, the greatest advantage to the greatest number—labor, capital and the public—would be accomplished. On the other hand, during and since the war, the idea has been gaining ground and growing in force and acceptance, that in reality industry is a social institution. In its most conservative form this idea finds expression in the claim that industry should not be conducted in a spirit of relentless, economic, self-interest for profit, but while the stimulus of profit should be retained and the fundamental rights of labor and capital should be protected and conserved, industrial promotion, expansion and operation should also be a social service and subordinated at least to democratic ideals and institutions, and to the general welfare of the people.

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THE people of a nation cannot advance beyond the men who make its laws, and the Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada exists to see to it that the workers by hand and brain are directly represented in the law-making bodies of the Dominion; to find, train, and elect the right men of our own class in order to secure the kind of legislation that will protect and advance the interests of the workers.

It will wage warfare on plutocracy, despotism, economic privileges, and upon all the evil forces which burden the people and rob them of that happiness of living which is their fundamental right.

It is a non-partisan educational and political association, and because of the manner in which it is organized can never become the instrument or plaything of a small group of any class, particularly of wealthy men. The aim is the attainment of true democracy.

WE PLEDGE OURSELVES:—

To support all municipal, provincial and federal educational laws where the evident purpose is to raise the standard of education in enlightened and progressive ways; to present truthfully and fearlessly through the medium of Fifth Sunday Meetings and our own press, the "Canadian Railroader", the latest and most important political, social and industrial developments;

To advocate the abolition of property qualifications for the franchise or for election to public office; the adoption of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, and of proportional representation in all forms of public government; universal suffrage for both sexes, on the basis of one person, one vote; the transfer of taxation from improvements, and all products of labor, to land values, incomes and inheritances;

To advocate prison reform, including introduction of the honor and segregation systems, and abolition of contract labor; the enactment and rigid enforcement of child labor laws; pensions for mothers with dependent children; regulation of immigration to prevent lowering of industrial political or social standards; development of the postal savings and parcel post systems; financial and other assistance to farmers through co-operative banks and by other means; government development of co-operative producing and trading associations for the benefit of the consumer;

To advocate extension of workmen's housing schemes and the labor bureausystem; provision of technical education for every willing worker, according to his capacities; more effective inspection of buildings, factories, workshops and mines; minimum wages; a rest period of not less than a day and a half per week for every worker; government insurance of workers against sickness, injury and death; maternity benefits and old-age pensions; better Workmen's Compensation Acts; representation of the workers on all public boards and on boards for the supervision of private enterprises; union labor conditions in all government work; adequate pensions and opportunities for soldiers and their dependents;

To advocate freedom of speech and of the press, and a law compelling all newspapers and periodicals to publish in all issues a complete list of shareholders and bondholders.

"The Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada" is financed entirely by its members who contribute \$2 a year in membership fees. If a local has been established in your city \$1 remains in the local treasury and the other dollar is sent by the local organization to our Dominion Headquarters, 316 Lagauchetiere St., west, Montreal. In case no local has been established in your community, send the membership fee of \$2 directly to Dominion Headquarters.

The funds accumulating in the Dominion Headquarters are used for political and educational propaganda; the development of the organization; the preparation of pamphlets and leaflets and the financing of the various political campaigns where favorable opportunities develop, to elect our candidates. The Treasurer is under bond and the books are audited by a firm of accountants.

An application blank will be found below. Merely fill out the application blank, buy a postal order for \$2 and send it to Dominion Headquarters. Your membership card will be forwarded by return mail. Join this great organization in the interests of education and clean politics. *To-day is the day and this is the hour. Become a member now.*

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

To the Secretary,
The Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada.
General Headquarters, 316 Lagauchetiere Street, West,
corner of Beaver Hall Hill, MONTREAL.

I hereby make application for membership in "The Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada" I subscribe and agree to pay while a member, the yearly sum of \$2.00 in advance.

Name.....

Amount Paid \$..... Address.....

Date..... City.....

Province.....

Make all cheques and money orders payable to "The Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada."

Official membership card will be mailed from headquarters with a copy of platform, constitution and general rules.

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CANADABritish Labor Party Refuses
Affiliation of Communist Party

ON July 31st, the British Communist Party was founded. It applied for affiliation to the Labor Party, and the following letter gives the reply of the National Executive Committee to that request. This letter has been circulated to all affiliated organizations of the Labor Party:—

Dear Sir,—I am directed by the National Executive of the Party to inform you in response to various inquiries from affiliated local parties, that the position of the Communist Party in relation to affiliation with the Labor Party, local and national, has now been fully considered by the National Executive.

A letter signed by the chairman and secretary of the Provisional Committee for the Communist Party, embodying resolutions adopted by their inaugural convention, defining the objects, methods, and policy of the Communist Party, and containing an application for affiliation to the Labor Party, was considered by the National Executive at their meeting at Portsmouth on September 8th. After full consideration, it was resolved that the application be declined, as the basis of affiliation to the Labor Party is the acceptance of its constitution, principles, and programme, with which the objects of the Communist Party do not appear to be in accord.

The following is the letter received from the Communist Party:—

August 10th, 1920.

At a National Convention held in London on Saturday and Sunday, July 31st and August 1st last, the Communist Party of Great Britain was established. The resolutions adopted by the Convention, defining the objects, methods, and policy of the Communist Party read as follows:—

(a) The Communists in conference assembled declare for the Soviet (or Workers' Council) system as a means whereby the working class shall achieve power and take control of the forces of production, declare for the dictatorship of the proletariat as a necessary means for combating the counter revolution during the transition period between capitalism and communism, and stand for the adoption of these means as steps towards the establishment of a system of complete communism wherein all the means of production shall be communally owned and controlled. This conference, therefore, establishes itself the Communist Party on the foregoing basis, and declares its adherence to the Third International.

(b) The Communist Party repudiates the reformist view that a social revolution can be achieved by the ordinary methods of Parliamentary democracy, but regards Parliamentary and electoral action generally as providing a means of propaganda and agitation towards the revolution. The tactics to be employed by representatives of the party elected to Parliament or local bodies must be laid down by the party itself according to national or local circumstances. In all cases such representatives must be considered as holding a mandate from the party, and not from the particular constituency for which they happen to sit. Also that, in the event of any representative violating the decisions of the party, as embodied in the mandate which he or she has accepted, or as an instruction, that he or she be called upon to resign his or her membership of Parliament or municipality, and also of the party.

(c) That the Communist Party shall be affiliated to the Labor Party.

At a meeting of the Provisional Executive Committee held on Sunday last, we were directed to send you the foregoing resolutions and to make application for the affiliation of the Communist Party to the Labor Party.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) ARTHUR McMANUS,

Chairman.

ALBERT INKPIN,
Secretary.

To the Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P.

I also append a copy of my letter in reply on behalf of the National Executive as follows:—

Your letter of the 10th August, in which you inform me that at a National Convention held in London on Saturday and Sunday, July 31st and August 1st last, the Communist Party was established, was placed before the National Executive of the Labor Party at their meeting at Portsmouth on Wednesday last, the 8th inst.

My Executive fully considered the resolutions adopted by the Convention defining the objects, methods and policy of the Communist Party as set out in your letter. They also considered your application for the affiliation of the Communist Party to the Labor Party.

After full consideration of the resolutions and your request, it was resolved that the application for affiliation be declined, and I was instructed to inform you that the basis of affiliation to the Labor Party is the acceptance of its constitution,

principles, and programme, with which the objects of the Communist Party do not appear to be in accord.

I am, yours faithfully,
ARTHUR HENDERSON, Secy.

To Mr. Albert Inkpin.

I have, therefore, to request that our local affiliated organizations will carry out the decision of the National Executive throughout the constituencies.

I am, yours sincerely,
ARTHUR HENDERSON, Secy.

Sydney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, was in Montreal last week conferring with the local branches of the union over trade and employment conditions.

Have little care that Life is brief,
And less that Art is long—
Success is in the silences,
Though Fame is in the song.

—Bliss Carman.

"Keep Away From Toronto" is the heading of an editorial in the "Globe", which urges those in search of work to go north to the lumber camps and the mines, which need unskilled labor. Owing to the influx from the farms Toronto is becoming crowded with unemployed.

Employees in local lumber yards have been granted a nine-hour day.

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